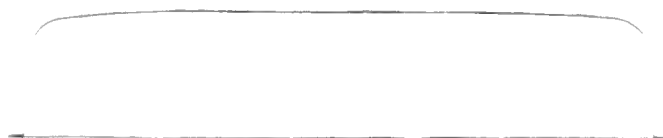


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MENTAL HEALTH INDICES
AND
GENERAL STATE GOVERNMENT INDICES

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THIS IS A GUIDE --

BUT DON'T BE MISLED.

Everyone knows that a road map doesn't tell you where to dine in a particular city, what construction changes have been started since the road map was published, or whether the shortest route is also the fastest. Useful as a guide, the map must be supplemented by more detailed and qualified data for planning purposes.

The same is true of the thirteen tables and forty-eight charts that make up the bulk of this publication.

Each of the thirteen tables indicates how all the states stand in relation to one another according to a mental health index or an index concerned with state government finances. Thus Table 1 indicates which states have more patients—and which have fewer patients—in their public hospitals, while Table 8 tells how much is spent per capita in a state to support the mental hospitals in each state.

A chart—one for each state, arranged alphabetically—indicates where that particular state stands in relation to the thirteen tables. A glance at this state chart should enable a reader to see whether, on the whole, his state is above or below the national average. A closer examination may reveal discrepancies: a state may have very high per capita revenues, but be spending less money on its hospitals than a state with low per capita revenues.

It is at this point—where questions are raised and discrepancies revealed—that the limitations of the material presented should be remembered. Neither the tables nor the charts pretend to indicate—nor are intended to indicate—whether a particular situation in a state or the country is good or bad.

A great deal more should be known about each of the problems represented by the tables and charts before value judgments can be made.

Table 1

ABOUT PATIENTS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS

On any particular day, about three out of every thousand persons in the United States are in a public mental hospital. Other psychiatrically ill persons are in general or private hospitals, Veterans or federal hospitals, or in hospitals for the mentally defective. Still others are cared for in clinics, nursing homes, prisons, or the offices of private psychiatrists.

It will be noted that the states vary considerably in the number of people hospitalized in proportion to their populations. The ratio for New York state, for example, is three times that of New Mexico. This alone does not mean, however, that states with high ratios are necessarily providing better care for patients than states with low ratios, or *vice versa* as the case may be. Nor does it indicate that there are more severely psychiatrically ill persons in New York than in other states. For example, it is possible that some states with low patient ratios may have adopted a policy of channeling more funds into community facilities than into hospitals.

Since a psychiatric illness may be mild, moderate, or severe, and a patient may be ill with one of a number of different psychiatric illnesses, a mental health and hospital program cannot be judged solely on the basis of the number of patients in the public hospitals. Quality of care to patients is important, as well as the availability of other facilities for treating the mentally ill.

Table 1
NUMBER OF AVERAGE DAILY RESIDENT PATIENTS IN PUBLIC
MENTAL HOSPITALS¹ PER 1,000 GENERAL POPULATION,
POSITION BY STATES, 1956

U. S. Average	3.8²
U. S. Median	2.85
<hr/>	
1. New York	6.0
2. New Hampshire	4.8
3. Massachusetts	4.7
4. Delaware	4.3
5. New Jersey	4.1
<hr/>	
6. Rhode Island	4.1
7. Illinois	4.0
8. Wisconsin	4.0
9. Connecticut	3.9
10. Pennsylvania	3.7
<hr/>	
11. Colorado	3.5
12. Minnesota	3.5
13. Oklahoma	3.5
14. Vermont	3.5
15. Maryland	3.4
<hr/>	
16. Nebraska	3.4
17. Maine	3.3
18. Georgia	3.2
19. Ohio	3.1
20. Montana	3.0
<hr/>	
21. Virginia	3.0
22. Michigan	2.9
23. North Dakota	2.9
24. Oregon	2.9
25. California	2.8
<hr/>	
26. Louisiana	2.8
27. Missouri	2.8
28. West Virginia	2.8
29. Arkansas	2.7
30. Washington	2.7
<hr/>	
31. South Carolina	2.6
32. Indiana	2.5
33. Kentucky	2.5
34. Mississippi	2.5
35. Tennessee	2.4
<hr/>	
36. Alabama	2.3
37. South Dakota	2.3
38. North Carolina	2.2
39. Florida	2.1
40. Kansas	2.1
<hr/>	
41. Idaho	2.0
42. Wyoming	2.0
43. Iowa	1.9
44. Nevada	1.8
45. Texas	1.8
<hr/>	
46. Arizona	1.6
47. Utah	1.6
48. New Mexico	1.2

Source: Based on PHS, Public Health Reports, Jan., 1957, p. 15; population estimates, July 1, 1956, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 148, Nov. 18, 1956.

¹Includes state, county and psychopathic hospitals.

²Includes District of Columbia, with 8.2 patients per 1,000 population. "Average" is based on total population of U.S., and total numbers of average daily resident patients in all states.

Table 2
ADEQUACY OF PHYSICIAN¹ STAFFS

The American Psychiatric Association's *Standards for Hospitals and Clinics* calls for a minimum of one physician for every thirty patients on a hospital's admission and intensive treatment service, and one for every 150 patients on the continued treatment service.

Only one state has the number of physicians called for, and only 14 states have at least 50% of the physicians needed.

Of the physicians in public hospitals, many have not completed their training in psychiatry², and others are internists, surgeons, pathologists, general practitioners, or those busy with teaching, research, or supervisory tasks.

Table 2 indicates to what extent the minimum APA standards concerning number of physicians is being met in public hospitals. It does not indicate how many of those physicians are available to treat individual patients, and how many are well trained psychiatrists.

¹ Does not include superintendents or assistant superintendents.

² A survey of physicians training in psychiatric centers, published by the Joint Information Service, indicates that one-fourth of all physicians in state hospitals have not completed their 3-year residencies. Of the 14 states with at least 50% adequacy, eight had state hospital staffs on which at least 35% of all physicians were residents. These were: Kansas, 68.8% residents; Delaware, 35.7%; Colorado, 45.3%; Connecticut, 55.9%; New Jersey, 37.1%; Rhode Island, 45.8%; Maryland, 64.8%; Massachusetts, 40.8%.

For rating and inspection purposes the Central Inspection Board of the APA has for ten years allowed each resident in training to be counted one-half of a full-time staff man. Student nurses are similarly counted by the CIB.

Table 2

**POSITION OF STATES ACCORDING TO PERCENT ADEQUACY
OF PHYSICIAN STAFFS IN PUBLIC¹ MENTAL HOSPITALS,
1956, AS MEASURED BY APA STANDARDS**

U. S. Average	45.0%²
U. S. Median	40.05
<hr/>	
1. Kansas	150.9
2. Delaware	85.7
3. Colorado	79.4
4. Iowa	79.0
5. Connecticut	65.4
<hr/>	
6. Nebraska	63.2
7. Vermont	60.0
8. California	59.7
9. New Jersey	59.5
10. Rhode Island	58.5
<hr/>	
11. Maryland	54.3
12. New Hampshire	53.1
13. Massachusetts	52.9
14. North Dakota	52.2
15. New York	49.6
<hr/>	
16. Oklahoma	45.3
17. Arizona	45.0
18. Oregon	42.4
19. South Dakota	42.1
20. North Carolina	42.0
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21. Texas	41.8
22. New Mexico	41.7
23. Michigan	41.6
24. Minnesota	40.1
25. Nevada	40.0
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26. Washington	39.1
27. Ohio	38.8
28. Tennessee	38.0
29. Kentucky	37.8
30. Illinois	37.3
<hr/>	
31. Indiana	37.1
32. Pennsylvania	36.9
33. Maine	36.1
34. Montana	34.8
35. Arkansas	33.9
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36. Mississippi	31.7
37. Louisiana	31.3
38. Utah	31.3
39. Missouri	30.8
40. Georgia	29.8
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41. Virginia	29.1
42. South Carolina	28.8
43. West Virginia	27.3
44. Florida	26.8
45. Idaho	26.7
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46. Wisconsin	18.9
47. Alabama	17.0
48. Wyoming	12.5

Source: Number of physicians (excludes superintendents and assistant superintendents) unpublished National Institute of Mental Health data; data are provisional and subject to change. American Psychiatric Association, *Standards for Hospitals and Clinics*, 1956.

¹ Includes state, county, and psychopathic hospitals.

² Includes District of Columbia, with 80.2% adequacy.

Table 3

PROFESSIONAL PATIENT-CARE PERSONNEL

A physician, regardless of how well trained he is, can do only so much to help the patients for whom he is responsible get well. He needs the help of persons trained in other disciplines.

The professional patient-care personnel included in Table 3 are made up of physicians, registered nurses, social workers, psychologists and psychometrists, and therapists.¹

The table shows that on an average, taking into account the patient care personnel and the patients in public hospitals, there are less than three professional patient-care personnel for every 100 patients.

While the state with the lowest position has only one-fifth as many patient-care employees to patients as Kansas, there is little difference among the states in the middle range. Thus it is not very significant if a state is sixteenth, or twentieth, or twenty-fifth.

Public psychopathic hospitals, which give intensive treatment to all patients and discharge many to the community after a relatively short stay, have many more patient-care employees than state hospitals. In fact, in psychopathic hospitals there are 41.4 physicians, registered nurses and social workers to every 100 patients.

¹Occupational therapists, hydrotherapists and others. Categories of personnel selected for this table are reported to the National Institute of Mental Health.

Table 3

**POSITION OF STATES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL
PATIENT-CARE PERSONNEL¹ PER 100 PATIENTS
IN PUBLIC MENTAL HOSPITALS, 1956²**

U. S. Average	2.8 ³
U. S. Median	2.5
1. Kansas	5.7
2. Delaware	5.7
3. Connecticut	4.9
4. Nebraska	4.5
5. Massachusetts	4.0
6. Pennsylvania	3.7
7. Indiana	3.7
8. New Hampshire	3.4
9. New York	3.2
10. Colorado	3.2
11. South Dakota	3.2
12. New Jersey	3.1
13. Minnesota	3.0
14. Ohio	3.0
15. Iowa	3.0
16. North Dakota	3.0
17. New Mexico	2.9
18. California	2.8
19. Maryland	2.8
20. Michigan	2.7
21. Arizona	2.6
22. Illinois	2.6
23. Oregon	2.5
24. Rhode Island	2.5
25. Maine	2.5
26. Idaho	2.4
27. North Carolina	2.4
28. Vermont	2.3
29. Nevada	2.2
30. Utah	2.1
31. Wyoming	2.1
32. Montana	2.1
33. Kentucky	2.0
34. Oklahoma	1.9
35. Mississippi	1.8
36. Virginia	1.8
37. Washington	1.7
38. Tennessee	1.7
39. Arkansas	1.7
40. Texas	1.6
41. Louisiana	1.5
42. West Virginia	1.5
43. Wisconsin	1.5
44. South Carolina	1.4
45. Missouri	1.3
46. Florida	1.2
47. Georgia	1.2
48. Alabama	1.1

Source: Personnel figures, unpublished NIMH data; data are provisional and subject to change.

¹ Patient care personnel include physicians, registered nurses, social workers, psychologists and psychometrists, and occupational, hydrotherapists and other therapists.

² Includes state, county, and psychopathic hospitals.

³ Includes District of Columbia with 5.7 employees per 100 patients.

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Table 4
NUMBER OF ALL FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

Besides the physicians represented in Table 2 and the other patient-care employees included in Table 3, hospitals employ many other types of personnel: attendants, business managers and dentists, teachers, janitors and maintenance men, dieticians, medical record librarians, etc.

Since many public hospitals have thousands of beds, many kinds of people are needed to make the community run smoothly. Having an adequate number of well trained attendants is most important, since they are responsible for much of the ward-care of patients. While the dietician and the carpenter do not care for a patient directly, a mentally ill person is responsive to, and affected by, the quality of the food he is served and the condition of his living quarters. Hence the "other" employees represented here are important.

While almost all mental hospitals need more staff members, there are more employed today in mental hospitals than there were fifteen years ago. In 1939 there were 17.5 employees to every 100 patients, whereas in 1956 there were 27.4 employees to every 100 patients. Even last year, however, psychiatric hospitals still had very few employees when compared to other hospitals. In 1956, according to the American Hospital Association, general short-term hospitals had 207 employees for every 100 patients, while other long-term hospitals had 83 employees to every 100 patients.

Table 4
POSITION OF STATES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF FULL-TIME
EMPLOYEES PER 100 PATIENTS IN PUBLIC
MENTAL HOSPITALS, 1956¹

U. S. Average	27.4 ²
U. S. Median	27.4
1. Kansas	49.0
2. Nebraska	43.7
3. New Mexico	42.8
4. Delaware	40.3
5. Connecticut	36.7
6. Iowa	35.9
7. Indiana	35.5
8. Colorado	34.2
9. New Jersey	33.9
10. New Hampshire	33.8
11. Utah	33.0
12. Oregon	32.0
13. Massachusetts	31.0
14. Washington	30.9
15. Michigan	30.1
16. Maryland	30.0
17. Arizona	29.6
18. Maine	29.2
19. North Carolina	28.6
20. South Dakota	28.1
21. Pennsylvania	27.9
22. Ohio	27.6
23. Idaho	27.6
24. Arkansas	27.6
25. California	27.2
26. Montana	27.1
27. Mississippi	27.0
28. North Dakota	26.9
29. Florida	26.9
30. Missouri	26.6
31. New York	26.5
32. Oklahoma	26.3
33. Vermont	26.3
34. Minnesota	25.4
35. Rhode Island	24.7
36. Wyoming	24.5
37. Wisconsin	24.2
38. Louisiana	24.1
39. Illinois	23.5
40. Virginia	22.8
41. South Carolina	22.6
42. Kentucky	21.5
43. Nevada	20.4
44. Texas	19.7
45. West Virginia	19.0
46. Alabama	18.3
47. Georgia	17.0
48. Tennessee	16.0

Source: From data in PHS, *Public Health Reports*, Jan. 1957, p. 15.

¹ Includes state, county, and psychopathic hospitals.

² Includes District of Columbia, with 38.4 employees per 100 patients.

Table 5

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES PER PATIENT DAY

Maintenance expenditures, represented here, include not only room and board but also physicians' salaries and nursing care.

Knowing how much is spent to maintain a patient for a day in a public hospital in your state is interesting, but the maintenance expenditure figures cannot be regarded as an absolute index of the quality of care given a patient. Variations in the cost of living in different parts of the country are not taken into account in Table 5, nor do all states have the same accounting practices.

Expenditures in public mental hospitals are much lower than they are in any other kind of hospital. Fewer than thirty states spend more than three dollars a day to maintain a patient. The total expense for a patient in a short-term general hospital in 1956, however, was over twenty-four dollars per day. In the Veteran's psychiatric hospitals it was over nine dollars, while in most long-term hospitals it was over ten dollars a day.

Table 5
AVERAGE DAILY MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE PER PATIENT;
PUBLIC MENTAL HOSPITALS, 1956¹

U. S. Average _____	\$3.18 ²
U. S. Median _____	3.11
<hr/>	
1. Connecticut _____	4.73
2. Kansas _____	4.59
3. New Mexico _____	4.34
4. Michigan _____	4.33
5. Delaware _____	4.08
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6. New Jersey _____	3.88
7. Indiana _____	3.83
8. Massachusetts _____	3.82
9. New Hampshire _____	3.82
10. California _____	3.80
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11. Nebraska _____	3.79
12. Colorado _____	3.78
13. Iowa _____	3.64
14. Arizona _____	3.61
15. Maryland _____	3.45
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16. New York _____	3.44
17. Wisconsin _____	3.40
18. Wyoming _____	3.36
19. Nevada _____	3.29
20. South Dakota _____	3.24
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21. Vermont _____	3.24
22. Ohio _____	3.22
23. Idaho _____	3.17
24. Maine _____	3.12
25. Washington _____	3.10
<hr/>	
26. Montana _____	3.07
27. Pennsylvania _____	3.06
28. Minnesota _____	3.01
29. Illinois _____	2.95
30. Oregon _____	2.95
<hr/>	
31. North Carolina _____	2.93
32. North Dakota _____	2.88
33. Missouri _____	2.83
34. Georgia _____	2.73
35. Rhode Island _____	2.65
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36. Virginia _____	2.63
37. Arkansas _____	2.60
38. Florida _____	2.54
39. Oklahoma _____	2.47
40. Utah _____	2.43
<hr/>	
41. South Carolina _____	2.24
42. Alabama _____	2.13
43. Louisiana _____	2.08
44. Kentucky _____	2.07
45. Texas _____	2.07
<hr/>	
46. Mississippi _____	2.04
47. West Virginia _____	1.90
48. Tennessee _____	1.84

Source: From data in PHS, *Public Health Reports*, Jan. 1957, p. 15.

¹Includes state, county and psychopathic hospitals.

²Includes District of Columbia, with \$5.51 average daily maintenance expenditure.

Table 6
NUMBER OF PSYCHIATRISTS PER 100,000 POPULATION

While over a million people were hospitalized for mental illness last year, there were many more psychiatrically ill persons who did not need to be hospitalized.

Some of these were treated in out-patient clinics while others went to psychiatrists' offices. Still others, for various reasons, received no help at all.

Table 6 indicates how many psychiatrists there are in each state to 100,000 persons. Even in the states with a relatively large number of psychiatrists, a person cannot be certain that psychiatric help is available. Perhaps there are few psychiatrists in the rural parts of the state, or the nearby psychiatrists may be working full-time in hospitals.

However, the number of psychiatrists is increasing. In 1950 there were 5,534 psychiatrists in the United States, while in 1956 there were 8,713, an increase of 57%. 57%.

Table 6
POSITION OF STATES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PSYCHIATRISTS PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1956

U. S. Average	5.2 ¹
U. S. Median	3.2
1. New York	13.2
2. Connecticut	11.3
3. Massachusetts	10.5
4. Maryland	10.3 ²
5. California	7.9
6. Kansas	6.7
7. Delaware	6.2
8. Pennsylvania	5.4
9. Colorado	5.0
10. Rhode Island	5.0
11. Illinois	4.9
12. Vermont	4.9
13. New Jersey	4.8
14. Utah	4.8
15. Michigan	4.6
16. Washington	4.2
17. Minnesota	3.8
18. Ohio	3.8
19. Virginia	3.8
20. Nebraska	3.7
21. New Hampshire	3.6
22. Florida	3.5
23. Missouri	3.5
24. Arkansas	3.3
25. Wisconsin	3.1
26. Louisiana	3.1
27. Oregon	3.1
28. Kentucky	2.9
29. Wyoming	2.8
30. Arizona	2.7
31. North Carolina	2.6
32. Maine	2.6
33. Texas	2.6
34. Indiana	2.5
35. Iowa	2.4
36. Oklahoma	2.1
37. Georgia	2.0
38. Nevada	2.0
39. Tennessee	1.8
40. Idaho	1.8
41. Montana	1.7
42. New Mexico	1.6
43. South Dakota	1.6
44. South Carolina	1.5
45. West Virginia	1.5
46. Alabama	1.5
47. Mississippi	1.5
48. North Dakota	1.4

Source: From data in Fact Sheet No. 2, 1957, *Joint Information Service*. Number of psychiatrists in that study is based on APA membership list, believed to include 90% of all physicians specializing in psychiatry.

¹ Includes District of Columbia, with 24.1 psychiatrists per 100,000 population

² Seventy-six of Maryland's 290 psychiatrists live in the suburbs of Washington, D.C. Of these, many are employed by the Federal Government.

Table 7

PROFESSIONAL MAN-HOURS IN OUT-PATIENT CLINICS

Since out-patient clinics are generally staffed by a "team" of professional persons—a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a social-worker—the man-hours represented in Table 7 are the sum of the hours spent by all three members of the team in a clinic.

Not all of the hours spent by a professional person in a clinic can be spent in treating patients. Time must be spent in psychological tests, in taking case histories, in consultations with other members of the team, and in consultations with referring agencies and other social agencies doing case-work with patients.

Most clinics have limitations on the patients they will accept: some clinics are for Veterans only, or for discharged state hospital patients, or for children. Others may serve a particular geographical area.

While in the United States as a whole there were 116 professional man-hours spent in clinics per 100,000 population in 1955, in 25 states there were less than 65 man-hours per week per 100,000 population.

Table 7
**POSITION OF STATES ACCORDING TO PROFESSIONAL MAN
 HOURS IN OUT-PATIENT CLINICS PER WEEK
 PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1955**

U. S. Average	116 hours¹
U. S. Median	64
<hr/>	
1. New York	340
2. Massachusetts	293
3. Kansas	191
4. Connecticut	170
5. Illinois	170
<hr/>	
6. Delaware	167
7. Rhode Island	153
8. Utah	130
9. Colorado	127
10. Minnesota	122
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11. California	121
12. New Hampshire	114
13. Maryland	114
14. Ohio	113
15. New Jersey	107
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16. Florida	107
17. Louisiana	102
18. Vermont	91
19. Pennsylvania	88
20. Michigan	88
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21. Virginia	79
22. Missouri	74
23. Nebraska	72
24. Iowa	64
25. Montana	64
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26. Idaho	62
27. Indiana	59
28. Oregon	54
29. Washington	52
30. Wisconsin	51
<hr/>	
31. Arizona	37
32. North Carolina	37
33. Texas	37
34. South Carolina	34
35. West Virginia	31
<hr/>	
36. South Dakota	30
37. Maine	29
38. Oklahoma	28
39. Arkansas	24
40. Kentucky	21
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41. Georgia	17
42. Tennessee	15
43. North Dakota	14
44. Mississippi	11
45. New Mexico	10
<hr/>	
46. Wyoming	10
47. Alabama	9
48. Nevada	0

Source: Out-patient Psychiatric Clinics in the U.S.; Characteristics and Professional Staff, 1954-1955, table 10; due to be published by National Institute of Mental Health in fall, 1957.

¹Includes District of Columbia, with 467 hours per week per 100,000 population.

Table 8

YEARLY PER CAPITA MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES FOR
STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS

Table 8 represents the amount of money that would be spent by each person in a state, per year, if each contributed equally to the support of the state hospitals.

Three major variables are reflected in this per capita amount: the number of people in a state, the number of patients in a state, and the amount spent for each patient. Thus a state with few patients and a large population may have a low per capita expenditure despite the fact that cost per patient day is relatively high.

An example of this situation is Wisconsin, which cares for most of its mental patients in county hospitals. Thus the state per capita expenditures for state hospitals in Wisconsin does not reflect the per capita expenditures for the public hospitals.

Table 8
POSITION OF STATES ACCORDING TO ANNUAL PER CAPITA
MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES FOR STATE
MENTAL HOSPITALS, 1956

U. S. Average	\$3.74 ¹
U. S. Median	3.06-3.07
1. New York	8.42
2. Connecticut	6.96
3. Massachusetts	6.67
4. Delaware	6.60
5. New Hampshire	6.57
6. Nebraska	4.86
7. Pennsylvania	4.33
8. Maryland	4.24
9. Colorado	4.13
10. Rhode Island	4.09
11. Illinois	3.95
12. Montana	3.93
13. California	3.89
14. Maine	3.85
15. Minnesota	3.85
16. Vermont	3.79
17. Kansas	3.72
18. New Jersey	3.68
19. Ohio	3.65
20. Michigan	3.61
21. Indiana	3.47
22. North Dakota	3.32
23. Oklahoma	3.23
24. Washington	3.07
25. Oregon	3.06
26. Virginia	2.91
27. Nevada	2.87
28. Missouri	2.83
29. South Dakota	2.48
30. Wyoming	2.41
31. Idaho	2.37
32. North Carolina	2.34
33. Arkansas	2.28
34. Georgia	2.18
35. Iowa	2.15
36. South Carolina	2.13
37. Arizona	2.06
38. Florida	1.99
39. Louisiana	1.97
40. Utah	1.97
41. Kentucky	1.85
42. West Virginia	1.82
43. Texas	1.77
44. New Mexico	1.74
45. Alabama	1.69
46. Mississippi	1.63
47. Wisconsin	1.40 ²
48. Tennessee	1.35

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*, table 23; population figures, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 148*, Nov. 18, 1956.

¹Excludes District of Columbia.

²Most of Wisconsin's mental patients are cared for in county hospitals; hence the per capita expenditure for state hospitals does not reflect the per capita expenditure for public hospitals.

Table 9

**MENTAL HOSPITAL EXPENDITURES AS PER CENT OF
TOTAL GENERAL STATE EXPENDITURES**

Table 9 answers the question, "What proportion of all the money spent by my state is spent to maintain the state hospitals?"

Almost half of the states spend less than $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of their total general expenditures to maintain the state hospital system. Thus in many states if the percentage allotted to the state hospitals were increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%, the expenditures for mental hospitals would be increased by 20% or more.

No one but those actively responsible for state expenditures can determine what percentage of the state expenditures should be spent on the mental hospitals. Many variables enter into this decision, the major ones being, of course, the other demands being made upon the state for highways, education, other health services, public assistance, etc.

Table 9
**POSITION OF STATES ACCORDING TO MENTAL HOSPITAL
 MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF
 TOTAL GENERAL STATE EXPENDITURES, 1956**

U. S. Average	3.31% ¹
U. S. Median	2.445
1. New York	7.80
2. Connecticut	7.59
3. New Hampshire	5.95
4. Nebraska	5.35
5. Massachusetts	5.28
6. Pennsylvania	5.12
7. Illinois	5.03
8. New Jersey	3.88
9. Delaware	3.80
10. Maryland	3.60
11. Ohio	3.60
12. Rhode Island	3.60
13. Minnesota	3.36
14. Virginia	3.18
15. Missouri	3.11
16. Vermont	3.06
17. Colorado	2.99
18. Indiana	2.98
19. Maine	2.94
20. Montana	2.83
21. Michigan	2.67
22. Kansas	2.53
23. California	2.52
24. Arkansas	2.47
25. North Dakota	2.42
26. North Carolina	2.35
27. Oregon	2.25
28. Kentucky	2.13
29. South Dakota	2.04
30. Oklahoma	1.96
31. South Carolina	1.96
32. Georgia	1.95
33. West Virginia	1.89
34. Texas	1.88
35. Washington	1.88
36. Idaho	1.84
37. Iowa	1.84
38. Florida	1.69
39. Mississippi	1.66
40. Utah	1.55
41. Tennessee	1.53
42. Arizona	1.51
43. Alabama	1.50
44. Nevada	1.31
45. Wyoming	1.28
46. Wisconsin	1.23
47. Louisiana	1.07
48. New Mexico	.98

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*, tables 13 and 23.

¹Excludes District of Columbia

Table 10

**MENTAL HOSPITAL EXPENDITURES AS PER CENT OF
OF PERSONAL INCOME**

If each person in the United States contributed equally to the support of the state mental hospitals throughout the country, the amount spent would be less than 1 cent in every \$5.00 received as personal income by that person.

Of course a statement such as the one just made cannot be taken literally, since the circumstances upon which it is based is hypothetical. It is sometimes helpful, however, to place what seems like a large dollar expenditure in a broader perspective.

Table 10
POSITION OF STATES ACCORDING TO PER CAPITA
EXPENDITURES FOR MENTAL HOSPITALS AS A
PER CENT OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1956

U. S. Average	.19% ¹
U. S. Median	.17
1. New Hampshire	.36
2. New York	.35
3. Nebraska	.31
4. Massachusetts	.30
5. Connecticut	.26
6. North Dakota	.24
7. Delaware	.23
8. Maine	.23
9. Vermont	.23
10. Colorado	.22
11. Kansas	.22
12. Minnesota	.22
13. Pennsylvania	.22
14. Arkansas	.21
15. Montana	.21
16. Oklahoma	.21
17. Maryland	.20
18. Rhode Island	.20
19. South Dakota	.19
20. Indiana	.18
21. North Carolina	.18
22. Virginia	.18
23. Illinois	.17
24. Michigan	.17
25. Mississippi	.17
26. Ohio	.17
27. California	.16
28. Georgia	.16
29. Oregon	.16
30. Idaho	.15
31. Missouri	.15
32. New Jersey	.15
33. South Carolina	.15
34. Washington	.15
35. Alabama	.14
36. Kentucky	.14
37. Louisiana	.14
38. Iowa	.13
39. West Virginia	.13
40. Wyoming	.13
41. Arizona	.12
42. Nevada	.12
43. New Mexico	.12
44. Utah	.12
45. Florida	.11
46. Texas	.11
47. Tennessee	.10
48. Wisconsin	.08

Source: Based on U. S. Department of Commerce, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*, table 23, and U. S. Department of Commerce, *Office of Business Economics*, news release Monday, August 26, 1957.

¹Excludes District of Columbia.

Table 11

PER CAPITA TOTAL GENERAL STATE EXPENDITURES

The total general expenditures of a state indicate how much money is spent by the state government for public safety, welfare, education, highways, health and hospitals, etc.

Presumably a state with a high per capita total general expenditure would be more likely to have a high per capita expenditure for mental hospitals. But this does not necessarily happen. The four states with the highest per capita general expenditures rank 27th, 30th, 39th, and 44th in per capita expenditures for mental hospitals.

In each of these cases, the expenditures of the states for education and highways is well above the national average, while in only one of the four states are expenditures for health and hospitals above the average.

What may seem to those interested in mental health problems as a disproportionate expenditure of funds for other purposes may be required by the state: the population may be growing so rapidly as to make essential large expenditures for schools; or a previously rural state may be making strenuous efforts to provide a modern network of highways, thus opening the state for industrial and commercial development.

Table 11
POSITION OF STATES ACCORDING TO PER CAPITA
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES, 1956

U. S. Average	\$115.37 ¹
U. S. Median	119.91
<hr/>	
1. Wyoming	193.62
2. Louisiana	187.64
3. Nevada	183.30
4. New Mexico	182.52
5. Delaware	179.16
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6. Washington	167.12
7. Oklahoma	166.45
8. California	157.65
9. Kansas	150.63
10. Colorado	144.06
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11. Arizona	143.10
12. North Dakota	140.57
13. Oregon	138.92
14. Montana	138.74
15. Michigan	138.64
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16. Connecticut	133.95
17. Idaho	131.60
18. Maine	131.40
19. Utah	129.08
20. Massachusetts	127.48
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21. Florida	124.21
22. Vermont	123.72
23. South Dakota	123.41
24. Maryland	120.92
25. Indiana	118.90
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26. Iowa	117.61
27. Minnesota	116.86
28. Rhode Island	114.51
29. Wisconsin	114.38
30. Georgia	113.37
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31. Alabama	113.31
32. New Hampshire	111.80
33. South Carolina	110.48
34. New York	109.20
35. Ohio	103.24
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36. North Carolina	101.45
37. Mississippi	97.39
38. Texas	96.50
39. West Virginia	96.32
40. New Jersey	96.21
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41. Virginia	93.69
42. Arkansas	93.23
43. Nebraska	92.20
44. Missouri	92.14
45. Tennessee	89.34
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46. Kentucky	86.98
47. Pennsylvania	84.98
48. Illinois	79.66

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*, table 14.

¹Excludes District of Columbia.

Table 12
PER CAPITA STATE REVENUES

Per capita revenues include money received by a state government from taxes, the federal government, and local governmental units within the state.

In many states with high per capita revenues, a considerable proportion of the funds come from the federal government, and are earmarked for specific purposes.

Per capita revenues by themselves, therefore, are not indicative of whether or not a state has more money available for its mental hospitals and mental health program than it is currently spending.

One further consideration should be kept in mind when looking at revenue figures: some state governments directly administer certain activities which elsewhere are undertaken by local governments. Thus, in one state, state taxes may account for almost 80% of state and local taxes while in another the state's portion of all taxes will be well under 50%.

Table 12
POSITION OF STATES ACCORDING TO PER CAPITA
STATE REVENUES, 1956

U. S. Average	\$112.51 ¹
U. S. Median	112.91
<hr/>	
1. Wyoming	216.86
2. Nevada	210.68
3. New Mexico	202.50
4. Louisiana	189.83
5. Delaware	183.54
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6. Washington	171.87
7. California	157.13
8. Oklahoma	155.41
9. North Dakota	151.76
10. Arizona	146.19
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11. Colorado	145.39
12. Montana	138.69
13. Oregon	137.30
14. Idaho	136.51
15. Michigan	133.25
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16. Utah	130.23
17. Minnesota	129.85
18. Florida	125.34
19. South Dakota	124.87
20. Vermont	121.05
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21. Iowa	120.87
22. Connecticut	117.89
23. Wisconsin	115.34
24. Kansas	112.95
25. Maryland	112.87
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26. Georgia	110.36
27. Maine	110.02
28. Alabama	108.64
29. North Carolina	108.59
30. Massachusetts	108.21
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31. Texas	107.81
32. South Carolina	105.69
33. New York	105.07
34. Mississippi	103.29
35. Rhode Island	100.51
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36. Tennessee	98.07
37. West Virginia	97.12
38. Arkansas	97.05
39. Nebraska	94.10
40. Missouri	93.76
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41. Ohio	92.11
42. New Hampshire	90.06
43. Indiana	88.93
44. Virginia	87.98
45. Illinois	87.40
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46. Pennsylvania	84.12
47. Kentucky	81.29
48. New Jersey	71.41

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*, Table 3.

¹Excludes District of Columbia.

Table 13
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

Per capita personal income is the amount of money received as personal income within a state divided by the number of persons in a state. It is not **family** income, which indicates, statistically, what an average family might receive as income.

Just as there is little relationship between general expenditures and per capita expenditures for mental hospitals, so there is little relationship between personal income and general expenditures.

In Table 13, two states ranking within the first ten in personal income rank 28th and 33rd in general expenditures. The same states rank first and 18th in per capita maintenance expenditures.

The per capita personal income figures do not take into account differences in cost of living in various parts of the country.

Table 13

**POSITION OF STATES ACCORDING TO PER CAPITA
PERSONAL INCOME, 1956**

U. S. Average	\$1,767 ¹
U. S. Average	1,731.50
1. Delaware	2,858
2. Connecticut	2,673
3. New Jersey	2,443
4. California	2,419
5. Nevada	2,413
6. New York	2,395
7. Illinois	2,383
8. Massachusetts	2,206
9. Michigan	2,156
10. Ohio	2,154
11. Maryland	2,102
12. Washington	2,022
13. Rhode Island	2,012
14. Pennsylvania	2,008
15. Indiana	1,946
16. Oregon	1,908
17. Wyoming	1,875
18. Wisconsin	1,864
19. Colorado	1,863
20. Montana	1,862
21. Missouri	1,858
22. New Hampshire	1,812
23. Florida	1,762
24. Minnesota	1,745
25. Arizona	1,718
26. Texas	1,686
27. Kansas	1,668
28. Maine	1,667
29. Iowa	1,651
30. Virginia	1,647
31. Vermont	1,641
32. Utah	1,633
33. Nebraska	1,588
34. Idaho	1,587
35. Oklahoma	1,561
36. New Mexico	1,494
37. Louisiana	1,444
38. West Virginia	1,420
39. Georgia	1,400
40. North Dakota	1,365
41. South Dakota	1,330
42. Kentucky	1,324
43. Tennessee	1,317
44. North Carolina	1,305
45. Alabama	1,229
46. South Carolina	1,133
47. Arkansas	1,088
48. Mississippi	964

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, *Office of Business Economics*, News Release, August 26, 1957.

¹Includes District of Columbia, with \$2,371 per capita personal income.

THE CHARTS FOR EACH STATE

The charts for each state, which follow, indicate graphically how each state stands in relation to the United States average in each of the 13 tables that precede this section of the guide. They also indicate the relative position of the state in comparison to each of the other states.

In the brief comments on each of the tables, an attempt was made to indicate the meaning and limitations of the statistical presentations made. In some cases the limitations of the data in a particular table are such as to raise the question as to whether it is worth presenting at all.

We believe the data, and its presentation in this form, to be worthwhile.

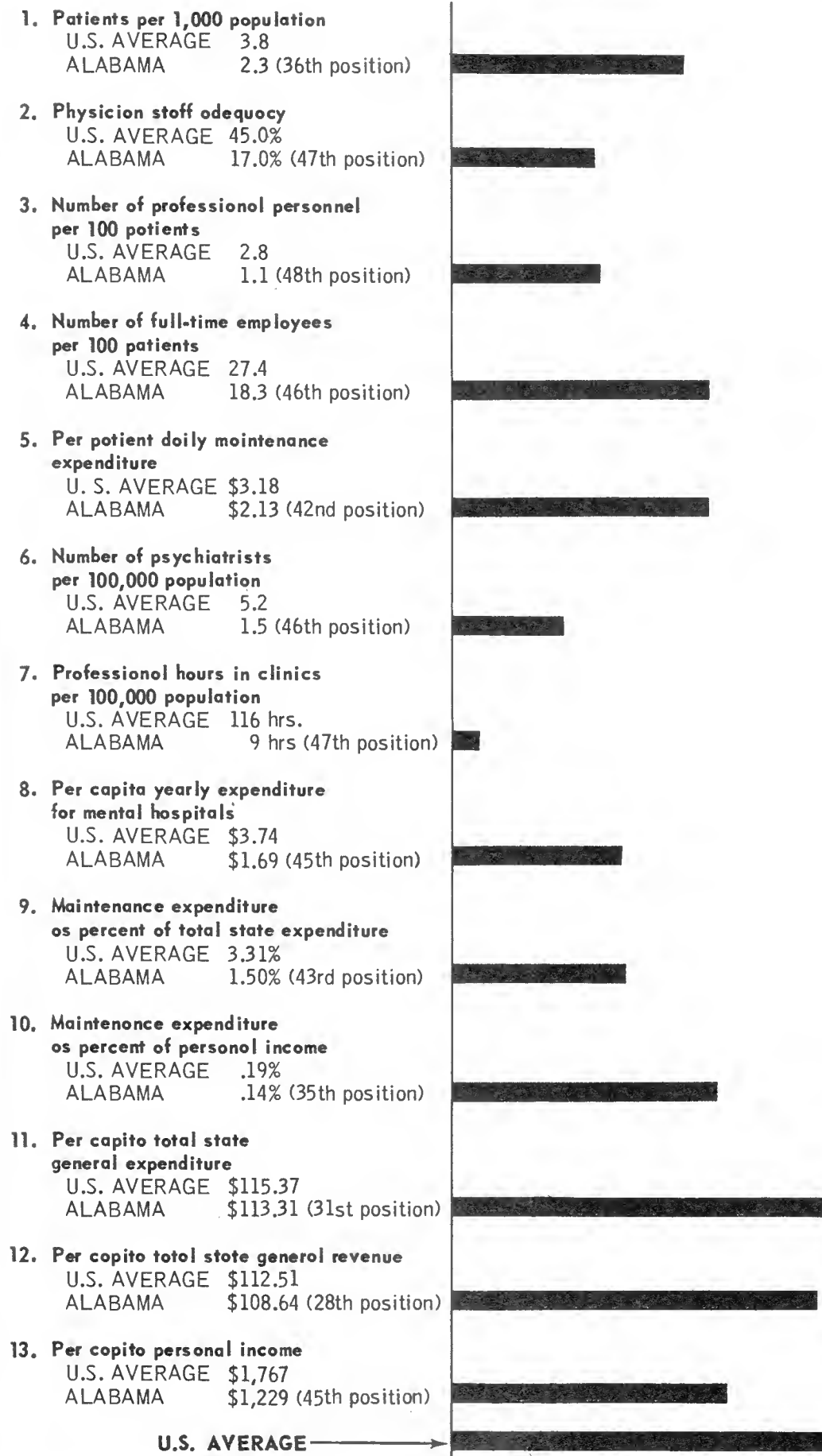
In the first place, though a considerable amount of material has been published in the past on mental health problems on a national level, little data has been presented on state problems. Yet it is on a state and local level that mental hospital care is improved and mental health programs launched.

In the second place, though those interested in mental health problems have been requesting more funds for hospitals, clinics, and other aspects of mental health programs, little material has been made available showing how such increased appropriations would fit into the states' financial resources.

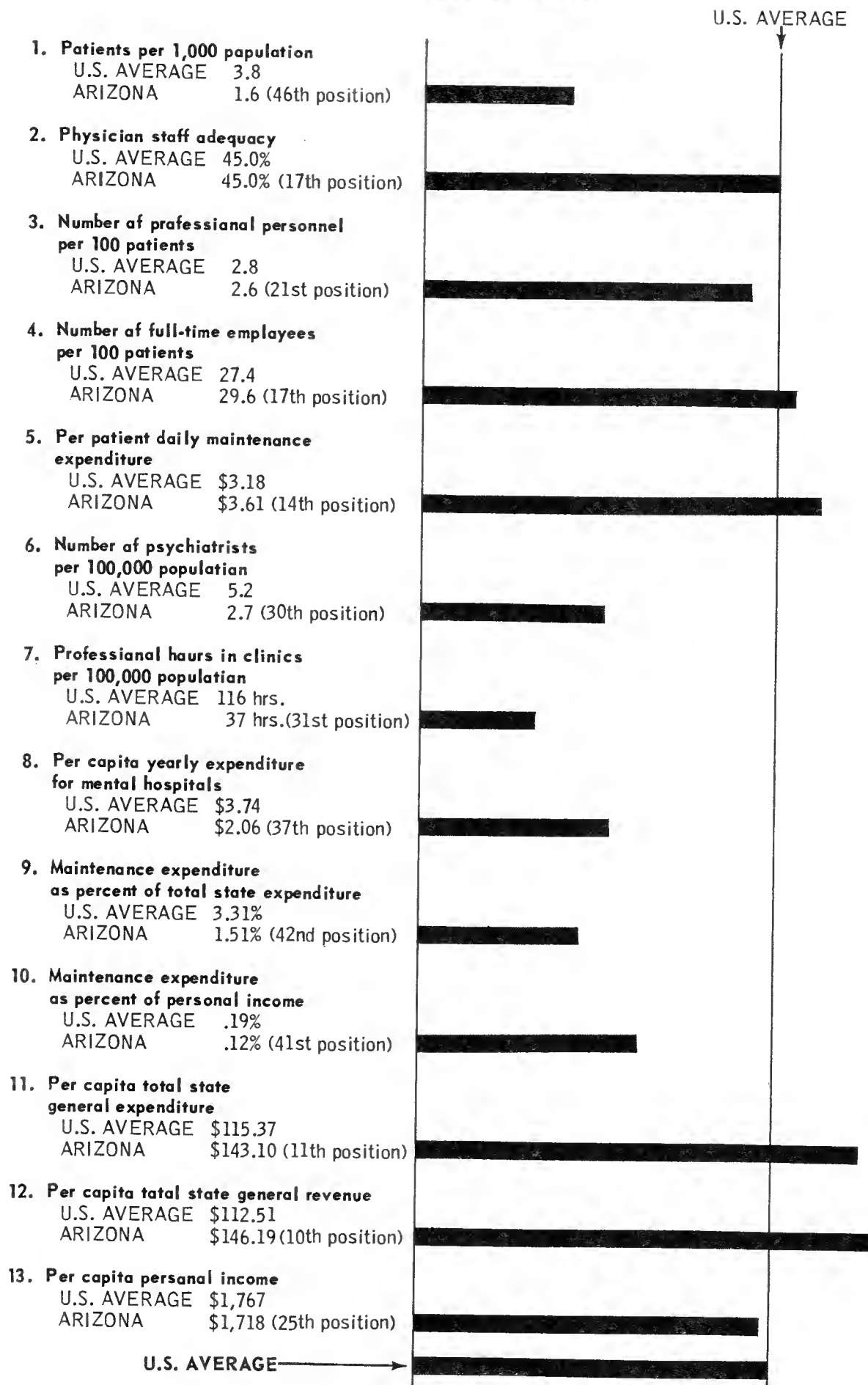
Progress in mental health programs is made in highly concrete, specialized, and dynamic situations. While the tables and charts presented here are limited in their usefulness, the information given may aid in understanding the specific situations within which progress can be made.

ALABAMA

U.S. AVERAGE

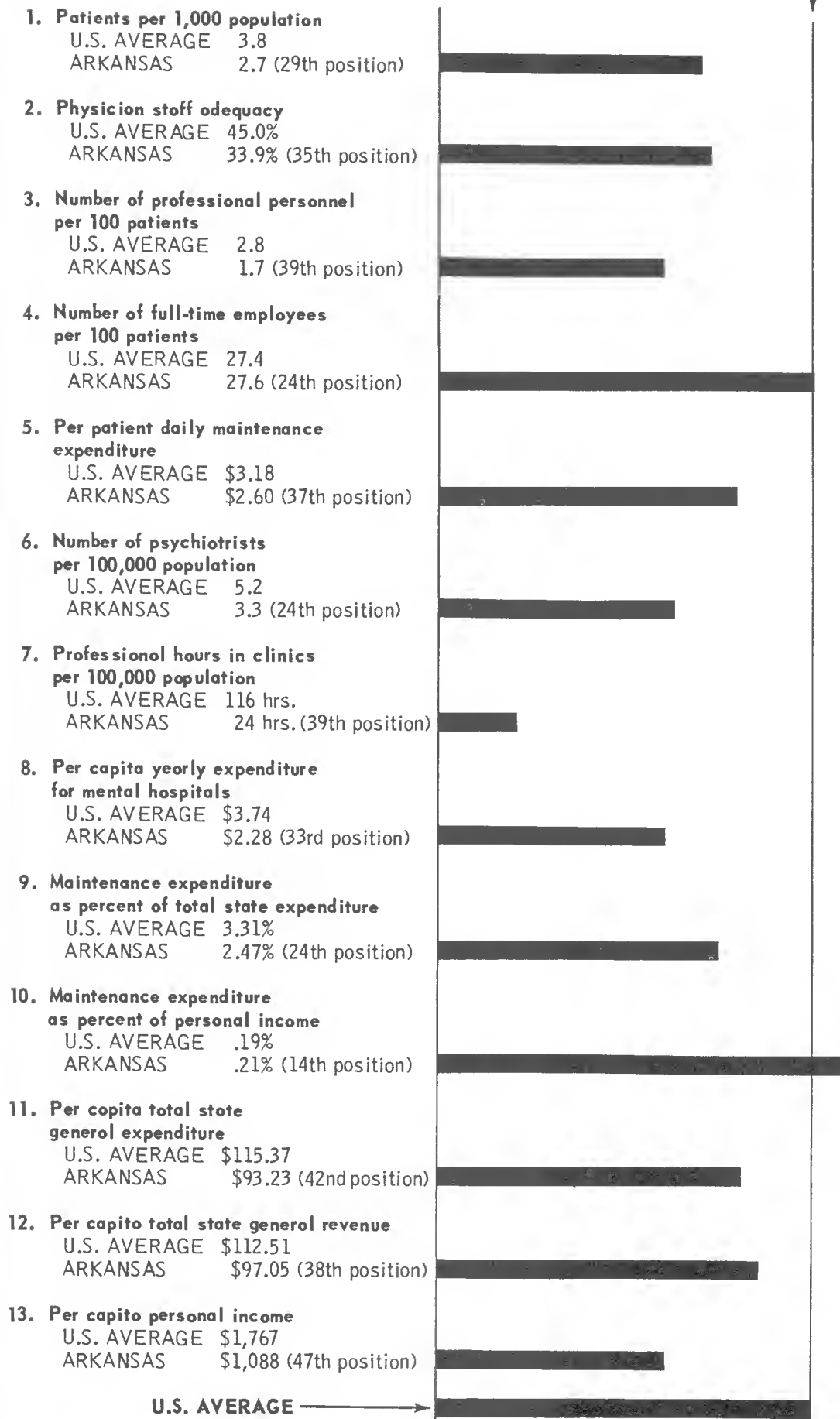


ARIZONA

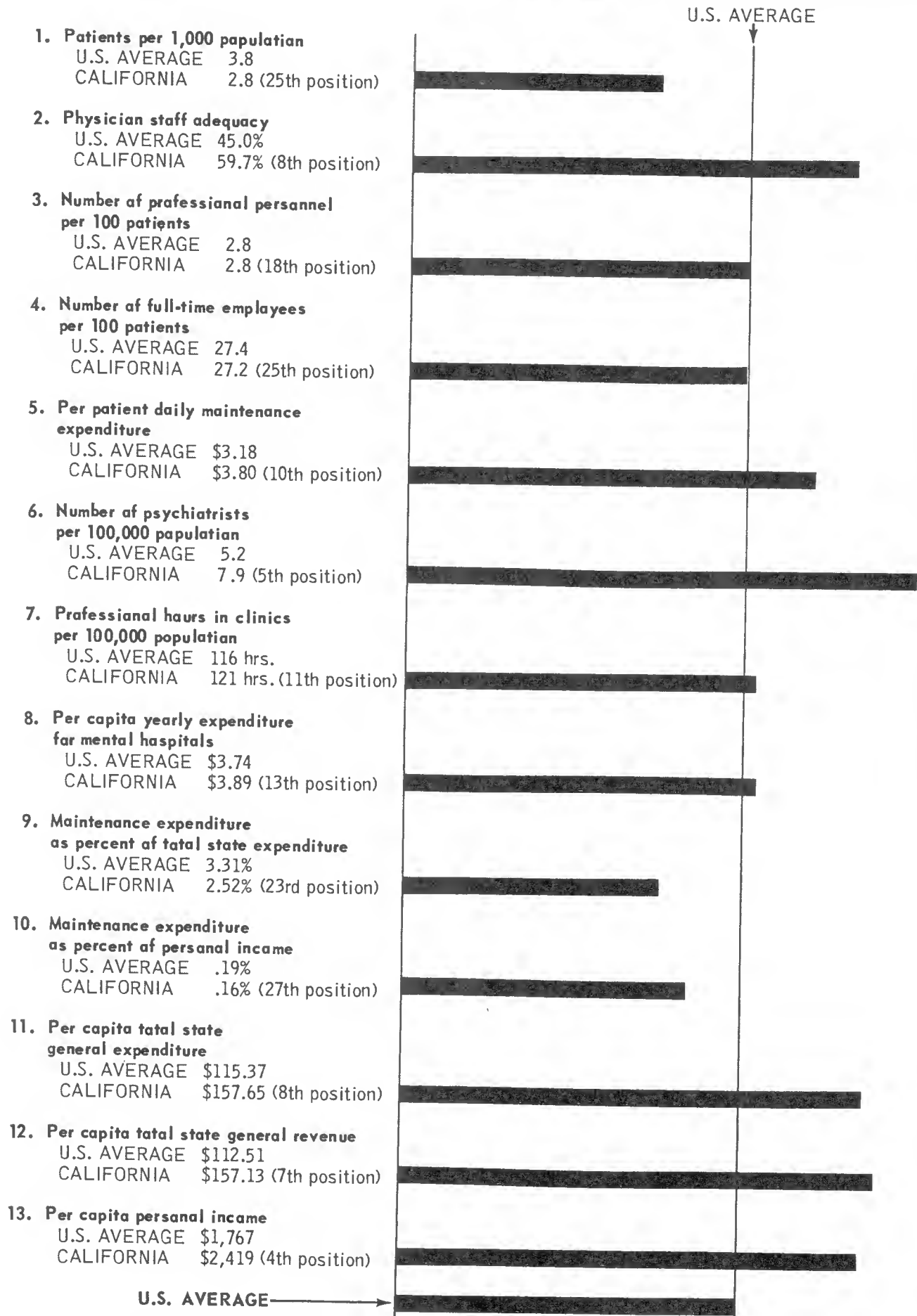


ARKANSAS

U.S. AVERAGE

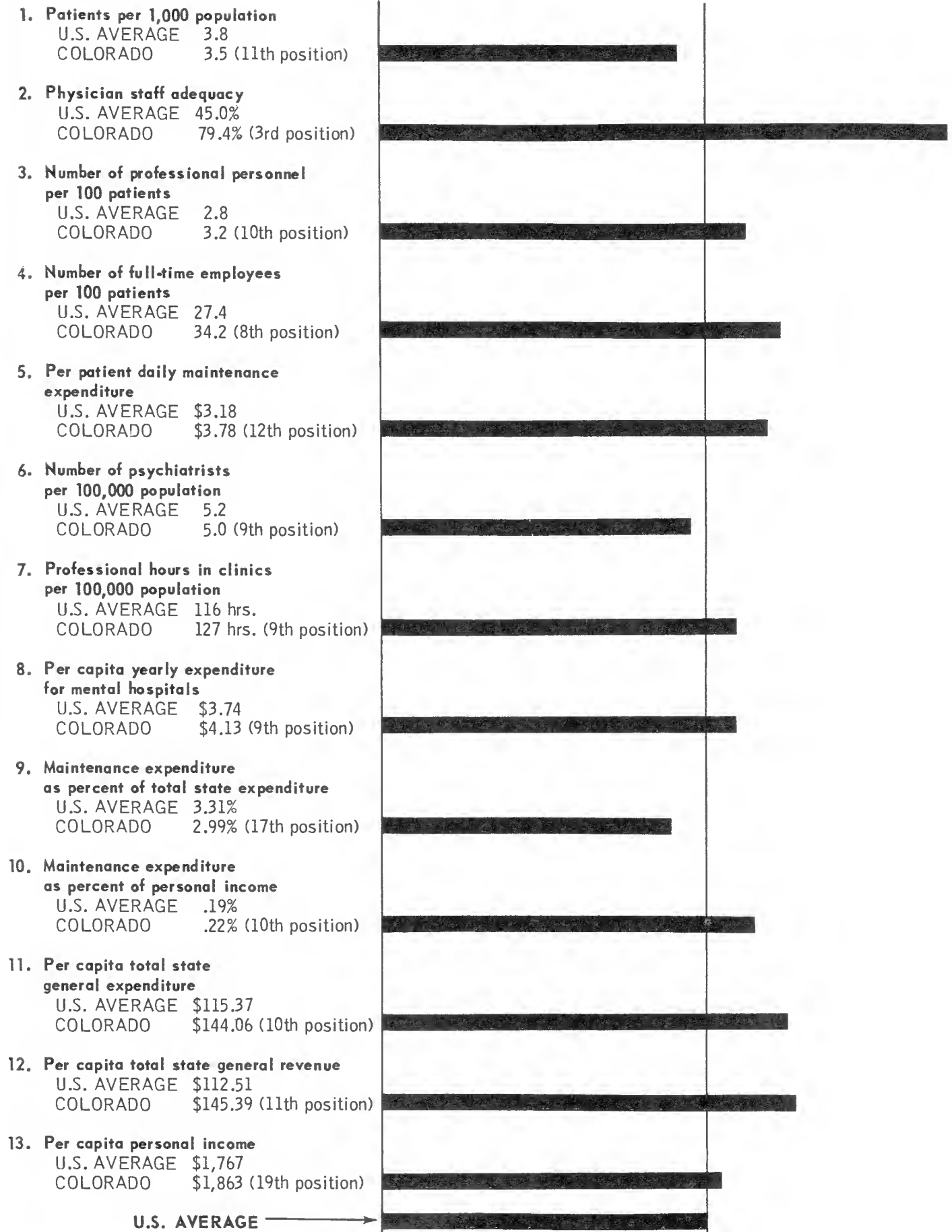


CALIFORNIA



COLORADO

U.S. AVERAGE

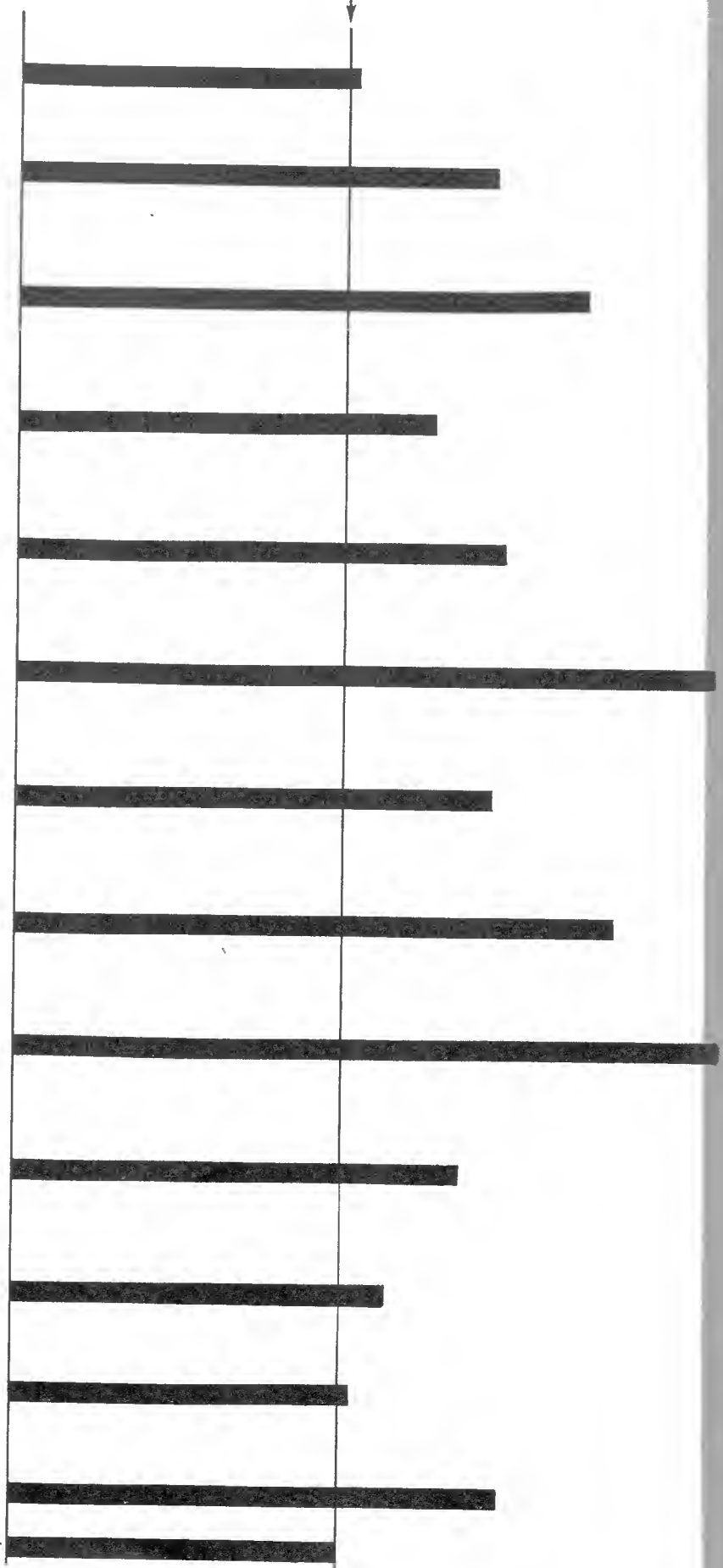


CONNECTICUT

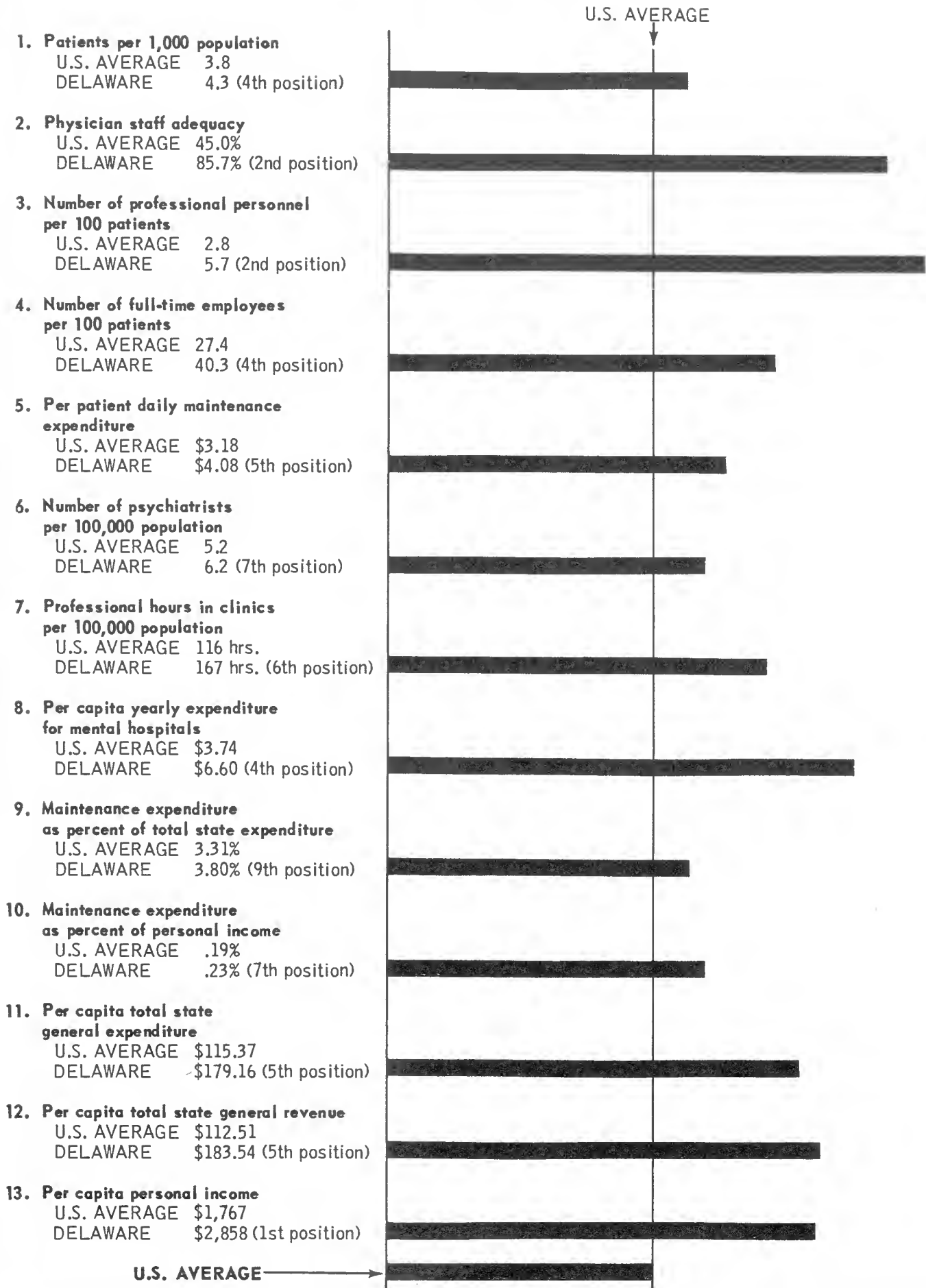
U.S. AVERAGE

1. **Patients per 1,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.8
CONNECTICUT 3.9 (9th position)
2. **Physician staff adequacy**
U.S. AVERAGE 45.0%
CONNECTICUT 65.4% (5th position)
3. **Number of professional personnel per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 2.8
CONNECTICUT 4.9 (3rd position)
4. **Number of full-time employees per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 27.4
CONNECTICUT 36.7 (5th position)
5. **Per patient daily maintenance expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.18
CONNECTICUT \$4.73 (1st position)
6. **Number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 5.2
CONNECTICUT 11.3 (2nd position)
7. **Professional hours in clinics per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 116 hrs.
CONNECTICUT 170 hrs. (4th position)
8. **Per capita yearly expenditure for mental hospitals**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.74
CONNECTICUT \$6.96 (2nd position)
9. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of total state expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.31%
CONNECTICUT 7.59% (2nd position)
10. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE .19%
CONNECTICUT .26% (5th position)
11. **Per capital total state general expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$115.37
CONNECTICUT \$133.95 (16th position)
12. **Per capita total state general revenue**
U.S. AVERAGE \$112.51
CONNECTICUT \$117.89 (22nd position)
13. **Per capita personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE \$1,767
CONNECTICUT \$2,673 (2nd position)

U.S. AVERAGE

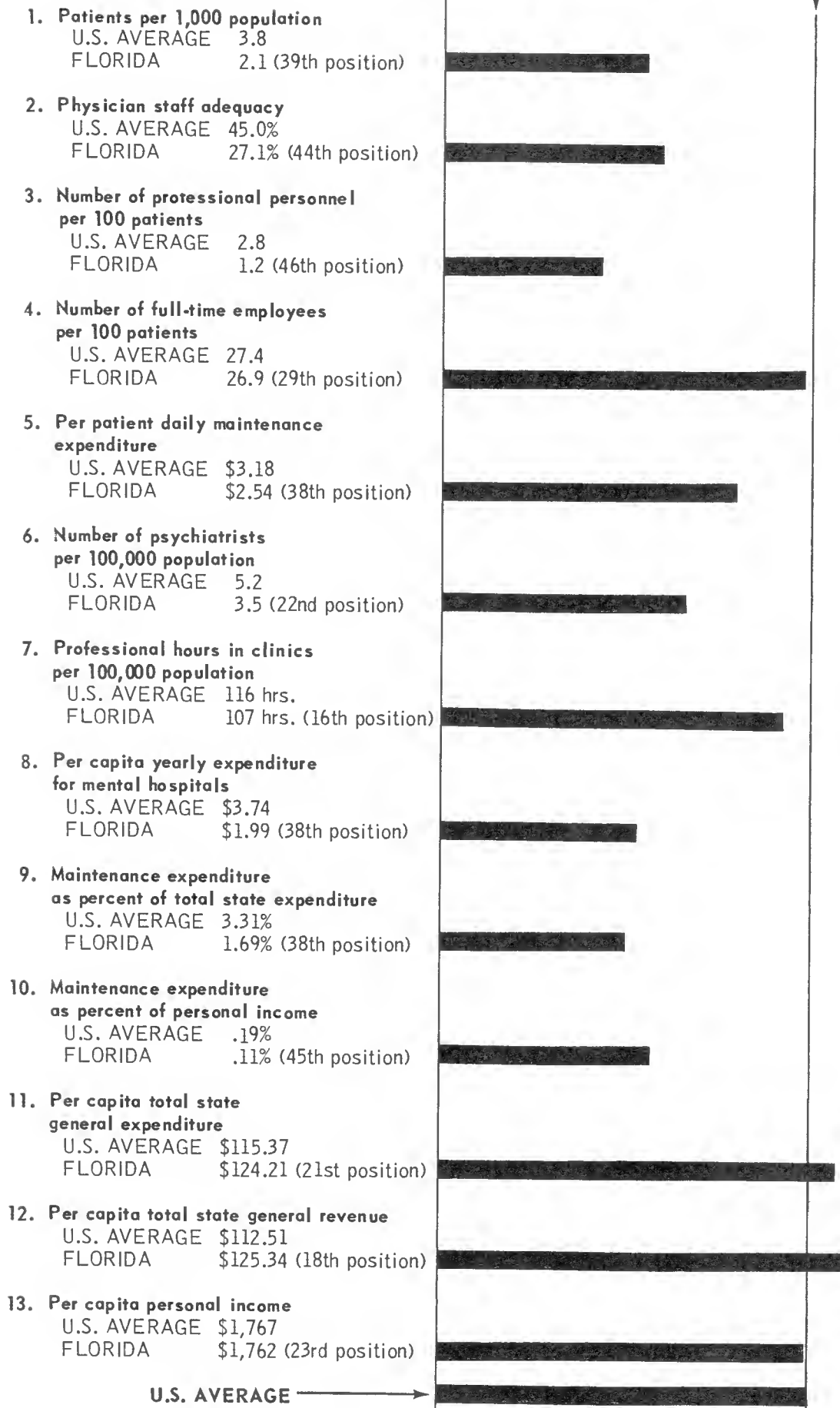


DELAWARE



FLORIDA

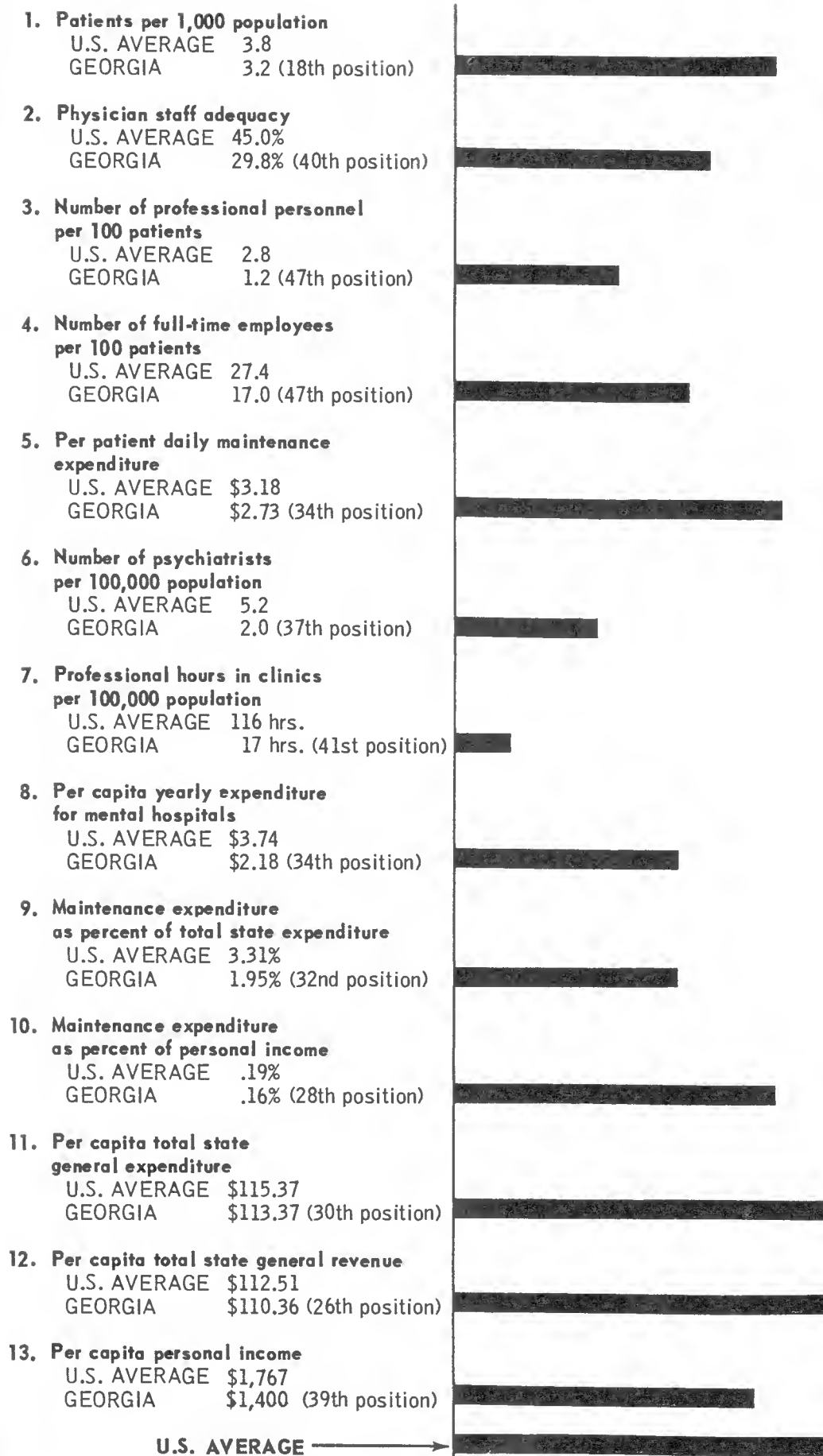
U.S. AVERAGE



U.S. AVERAGE

GEORGIA

U.S. AVERAGE



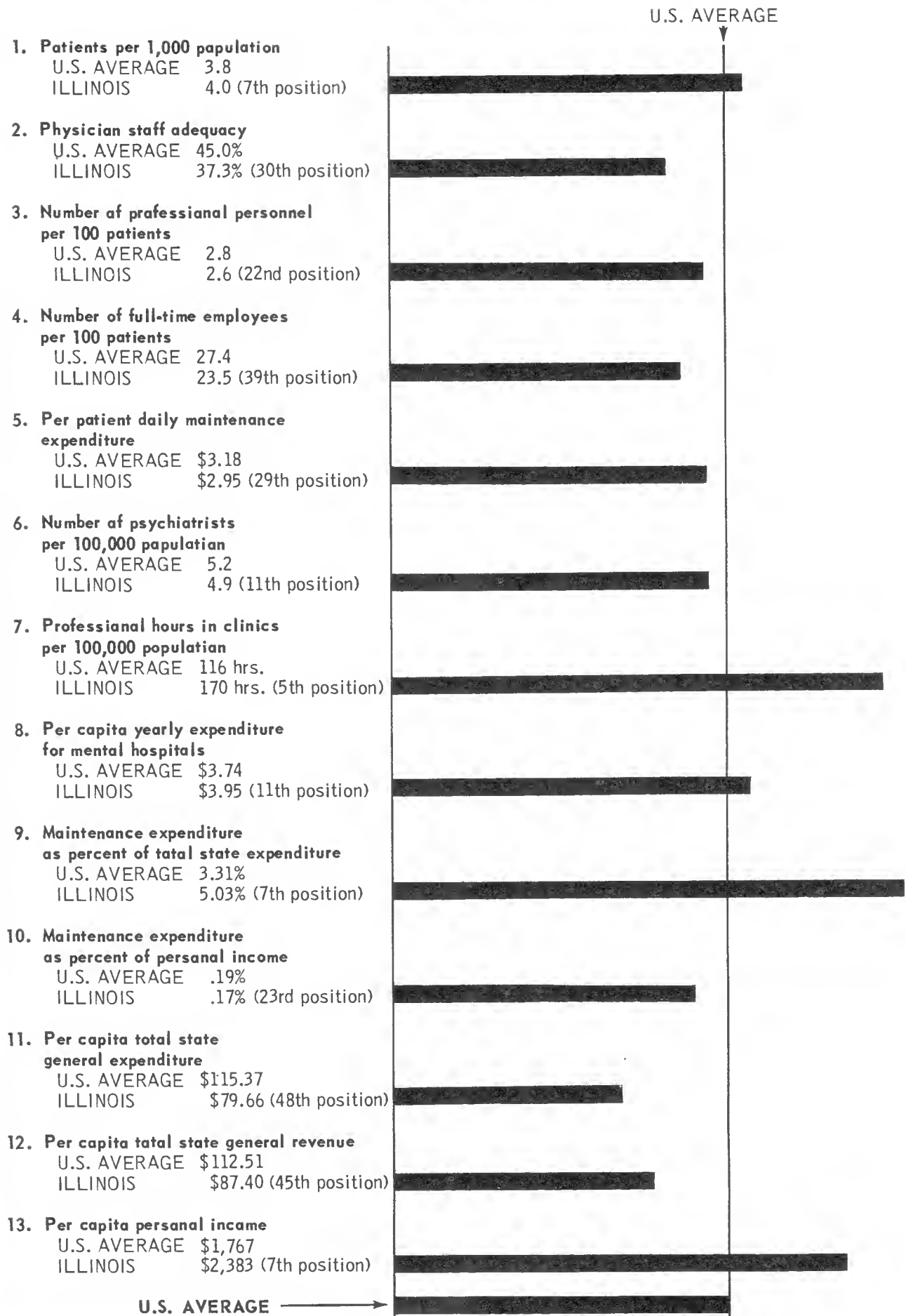
IDAHO

U.S. AVERAGE

1. **Patients per 1,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.8
IDAHO 2.0 (41st position)
2. **Physician staff adequacy**
U.S. AVERAGE 45.0%
IDAHO 26.7% (45th position)
3. **Number of professional personnel per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 2.8
IDAHO 2.4 (26th position)
4. **Number of full-time employees per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 27.4
IDAHO 27.6 (23rd position)
5. **Per patient daily maintenance expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.18
IDAHO \$3.17 (23rd position)
6. **Number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 5.2
IDAHO 1.8 (40th position)
7. **Professional hours in clinics per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 116 hrs.
IDAHO 62 hrs (26th position)
8. **Per capita yearly expenditure for mental hospitals**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.74
IDAHO \$2.37 (31st position)
9. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of total state expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.31%
IDAHO 1.84% (36th position)
10. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE .19%
IDAHO .15% (30th position)
11. **Per capita total state general expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$115.37
IDAHO \$131.60 (17th position)
12. **Per capita total state general revenue**
U.S. AVERAGE \$112.51
IDAHO \$136.51 (14th position)
13. **Per capita personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE \$1,767
IDAHO \$1,587 (34th position)

U.S. AVERAGE

ILLINOIS



INDIANA

U.S. AVERAGE

1. **Patients per 1,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.8
INDIANA 2.5 (32nd position)
2. **Physician staff adequacy**
U.S. AVERAGE 45.0%
INDIANA 37.1% (31st position)
3. **Number of professional personnel per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 2.8
INDIANA 3.7 (7th position)
4. **Number of full-time employees per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 27.4
INDIANA 35.5 (7th position)
5. **Per patient daily maintenance expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.18
INDIANA \$3.83 (7th position)
6. **Number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 5.2
INDIANA 2.5 (34th position)
7. **Professional hours in clinics per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 116 hrs.
INDIANA 59 hrs. (27th position)
8. **Per capita yearly expenditure for mental hospitals**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.74
INDIANA \$3.47 (21st position)
9. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of total state expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.31%
INDIANA 2.98% (18th position)
10. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE .19%
INDIANA .18% (20th position)
11. **Per capita total state general expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$115.37
INDIANA \$118.90 (25th position)
12. **Per capita total state general revenue**
U.S. AVERAGE \$112.51
INDIANA \$88.93 (43rd position)
13. **Per capita personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE \$1,767
INDIANA \$1,946 (15th position)

U.S. AVERAGE

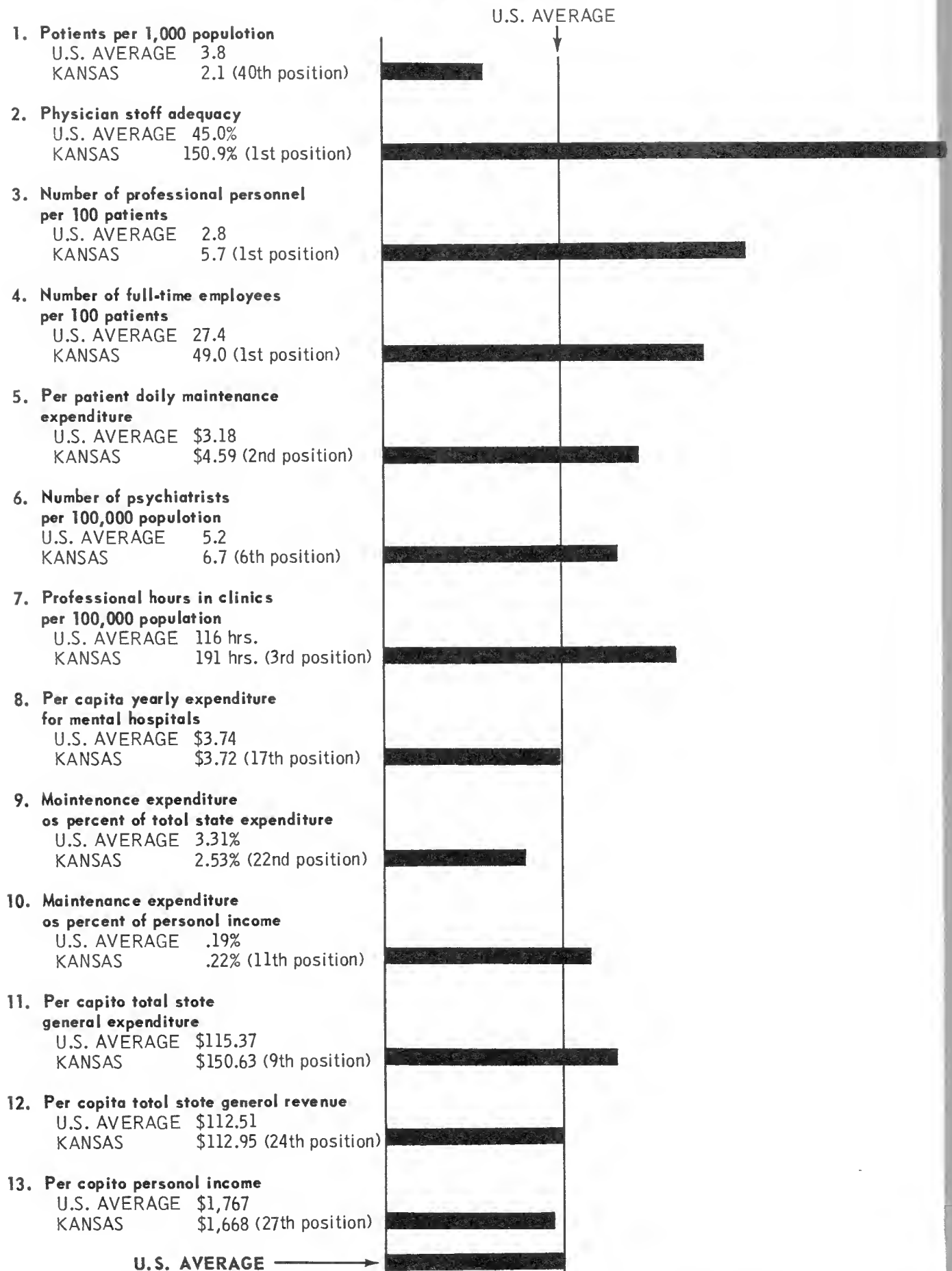
IOWA

U.S. AVERAGE

1. **Potients per 1,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.8
IOWA 1.9 (43rd position)
2. **Physician staff adequacy**
U.S. AVERAGE 45.0%
IOWA 79.0% (4th position)
3. **Number of professional personnel per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 2.8
IOWA 3.0 (15th position)
4. **Number of full-time employees per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 27.4
IOWA 35.9 (6th position)
5. **Per patient daily maintenance expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.18
IOWA \$3.64 (13th position)
6. **Number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 5.2
IOWA 2.4 (35th position)
7. **Professional hours in clinics per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 116 hrs.
IOWA 64 hrs. (24th position)
8. **Per capita yearly expenditure for mental hospitals**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.74
IOWA \$2.15 (35th position)
9. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of total state expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.31%
IOWA 1.89% (37th position)
10. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE .19%
IOWA .13% (38th position)
11. **Per capita total stote general expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$115.37
IOWA \$117.61 (26th position)
12. **Per capito total stote general revenue**
U.S. AVERAGE \$112.51
IOWA \$120.87 (21st position)
13. **Per capita personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE \$1,767
IOWA \$1,651 (29th position)

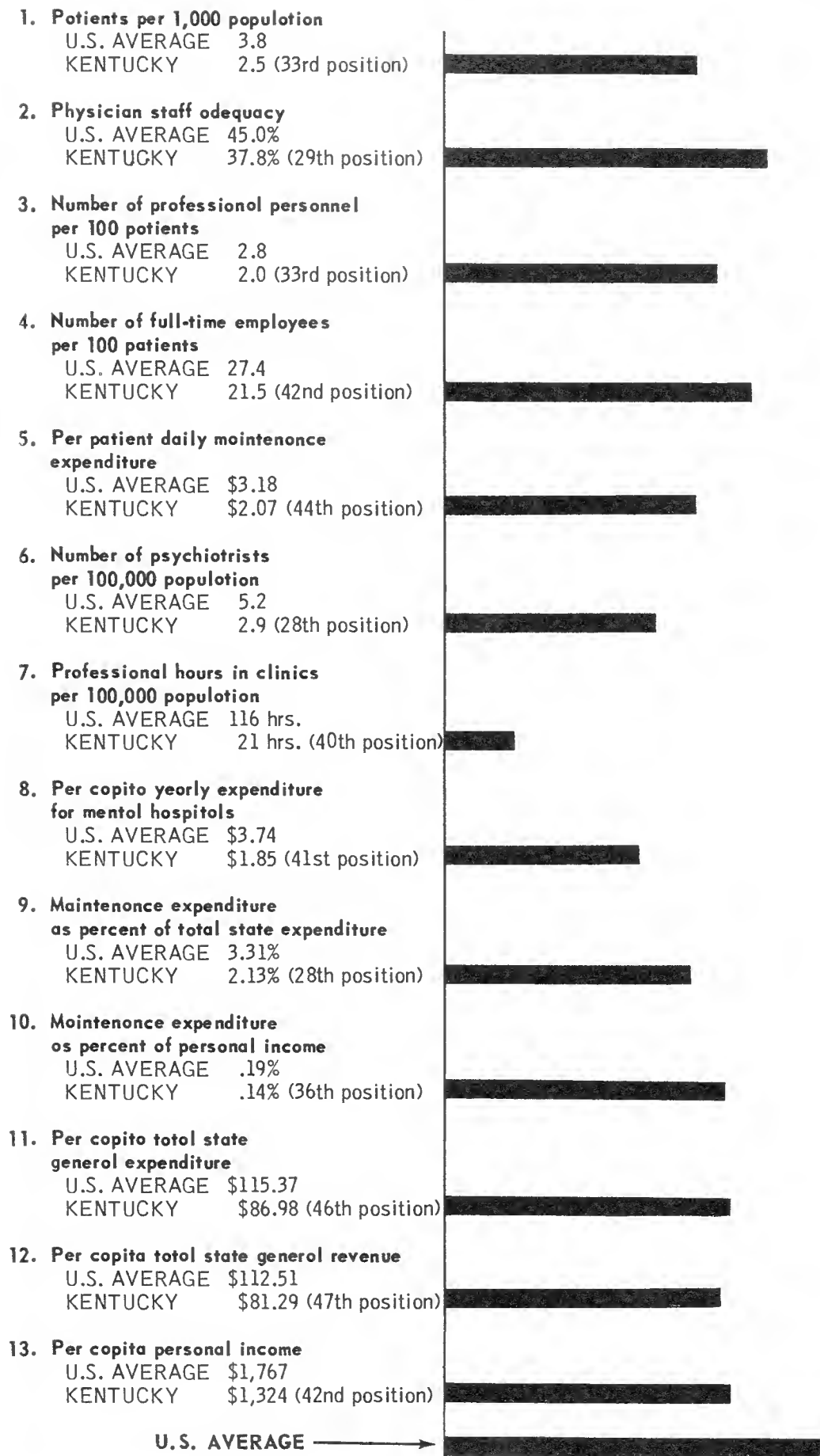
U.S. AVERAGE

KANSAS

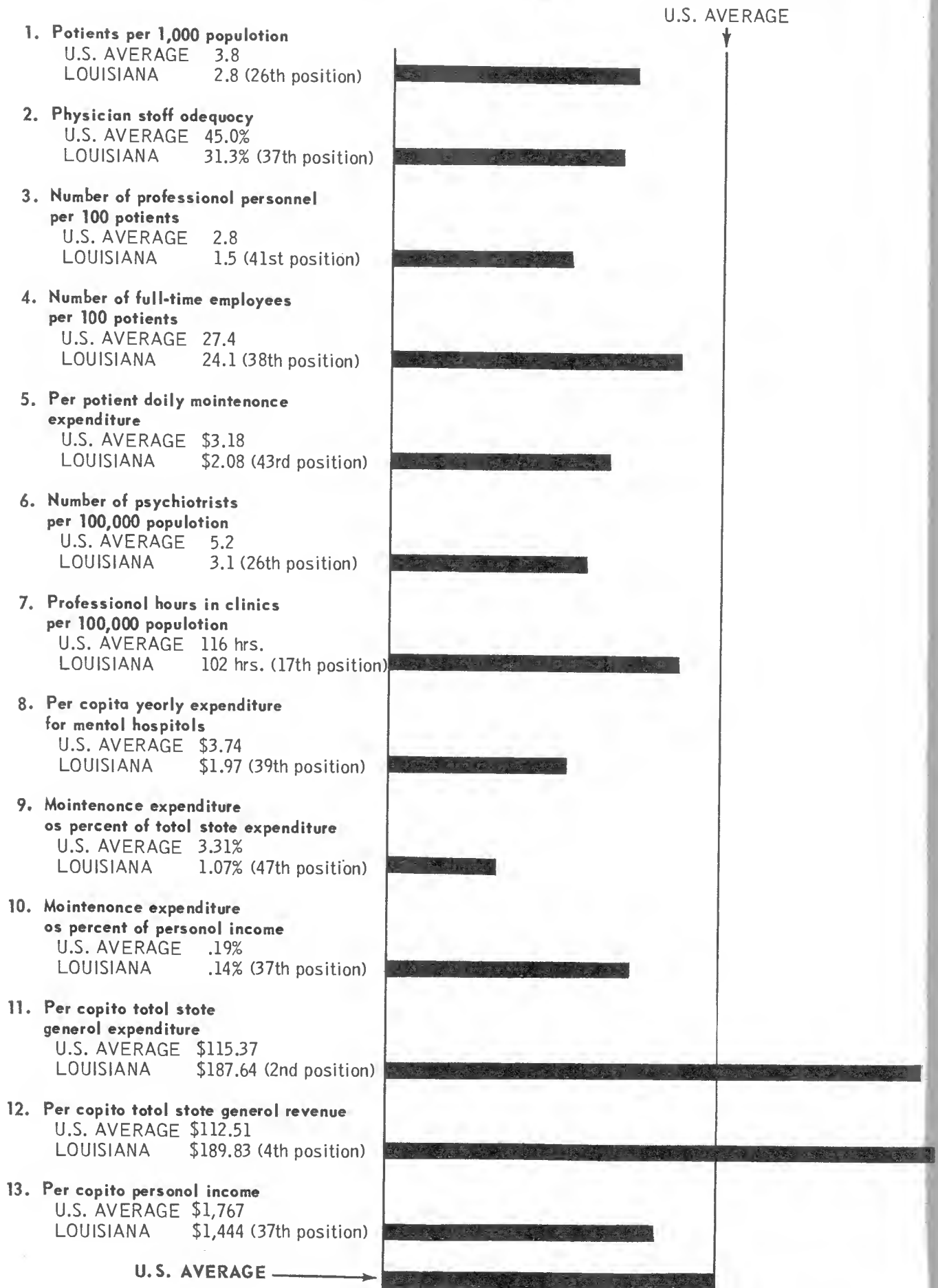


KENTUCKY

U.S. AVERAGE

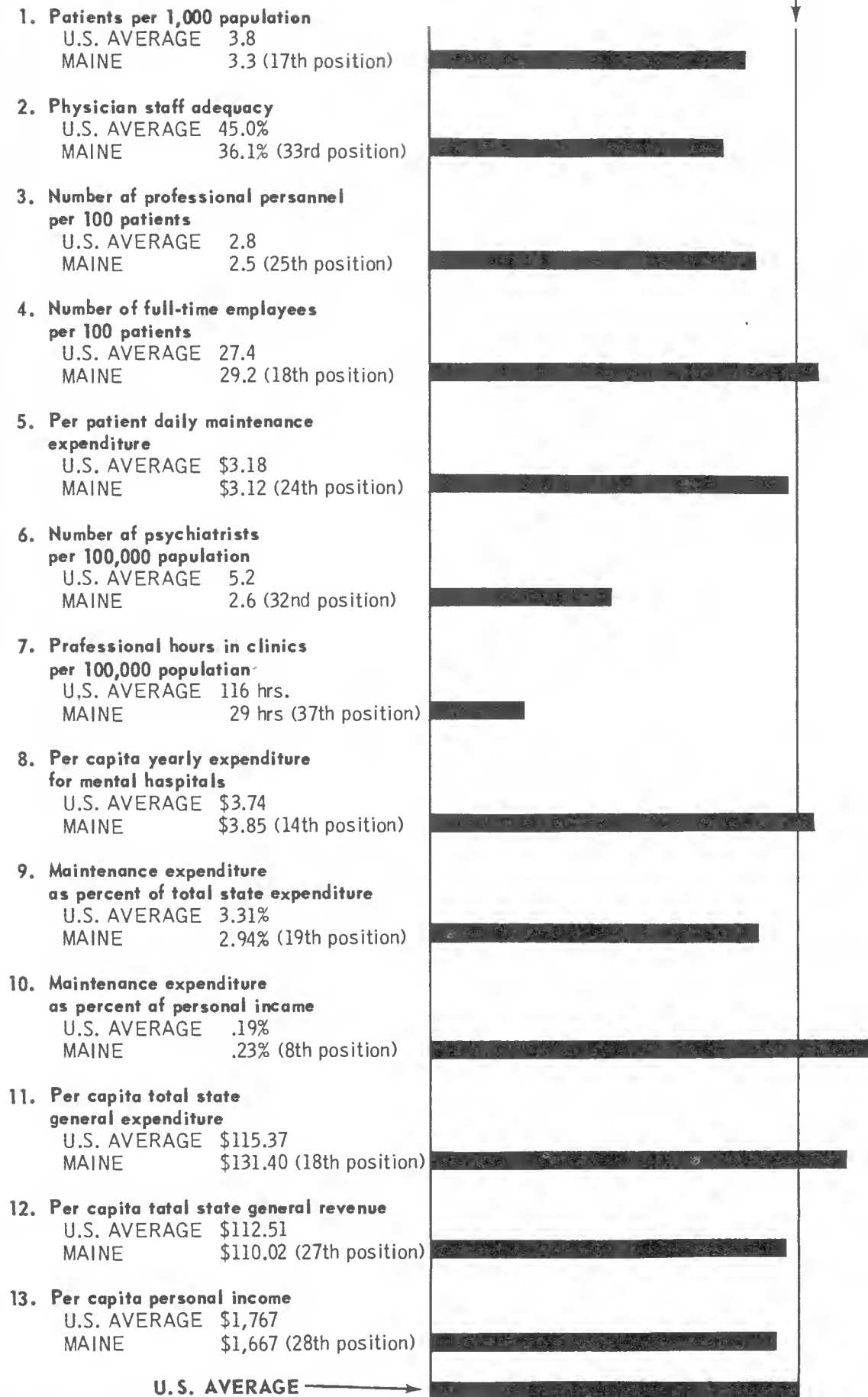


LOUISIANA

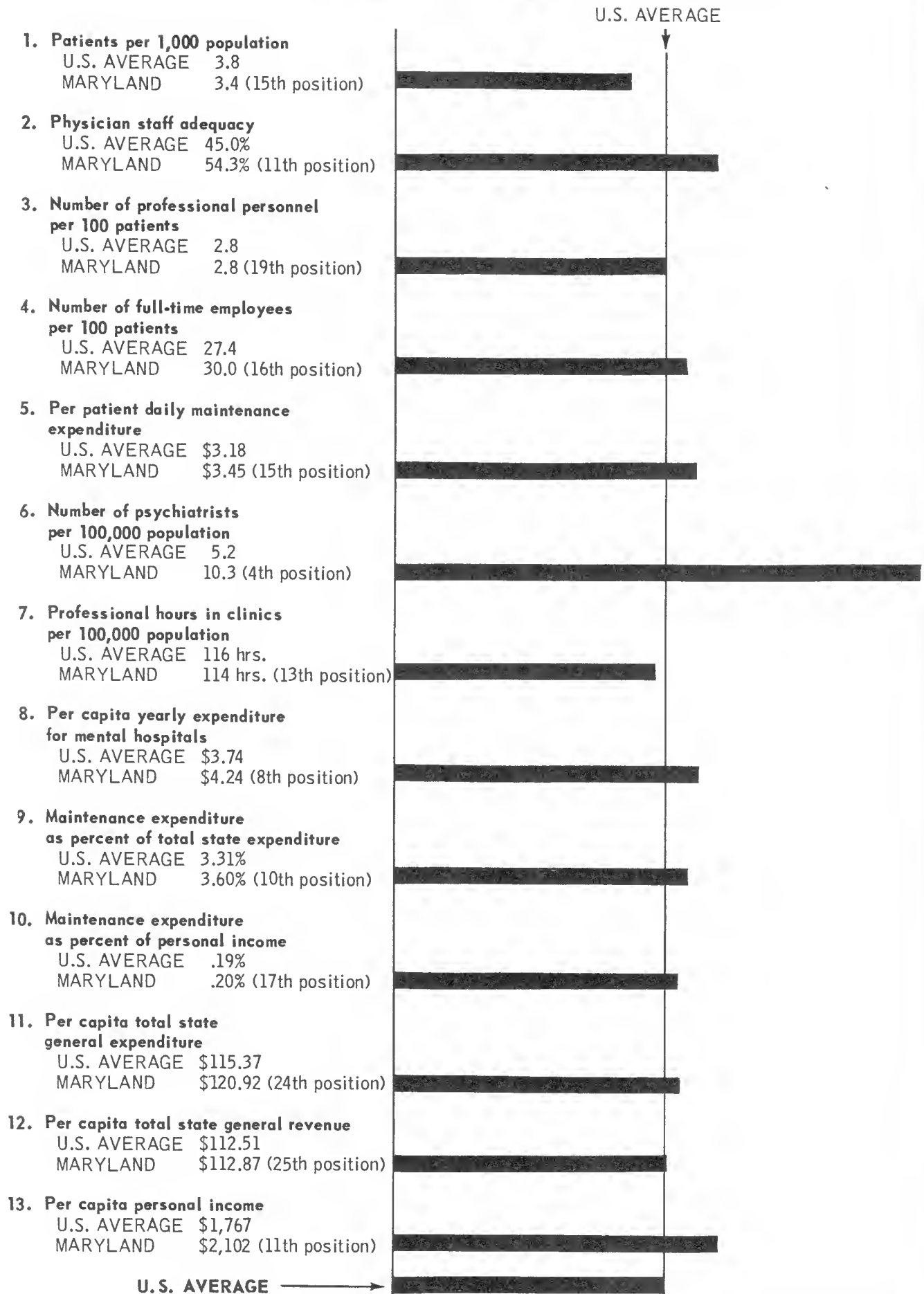


MAINE

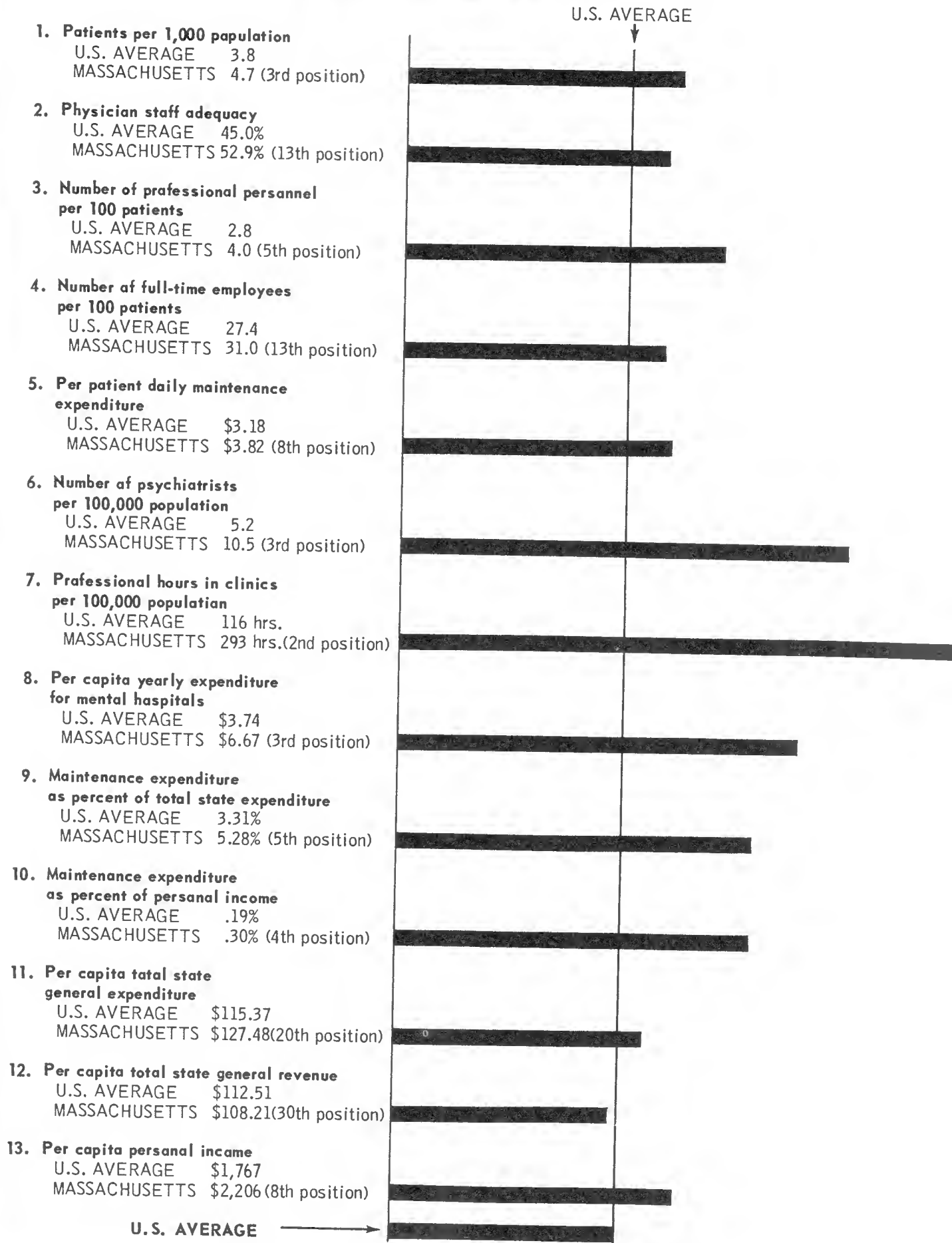
U.S. AVERAGE



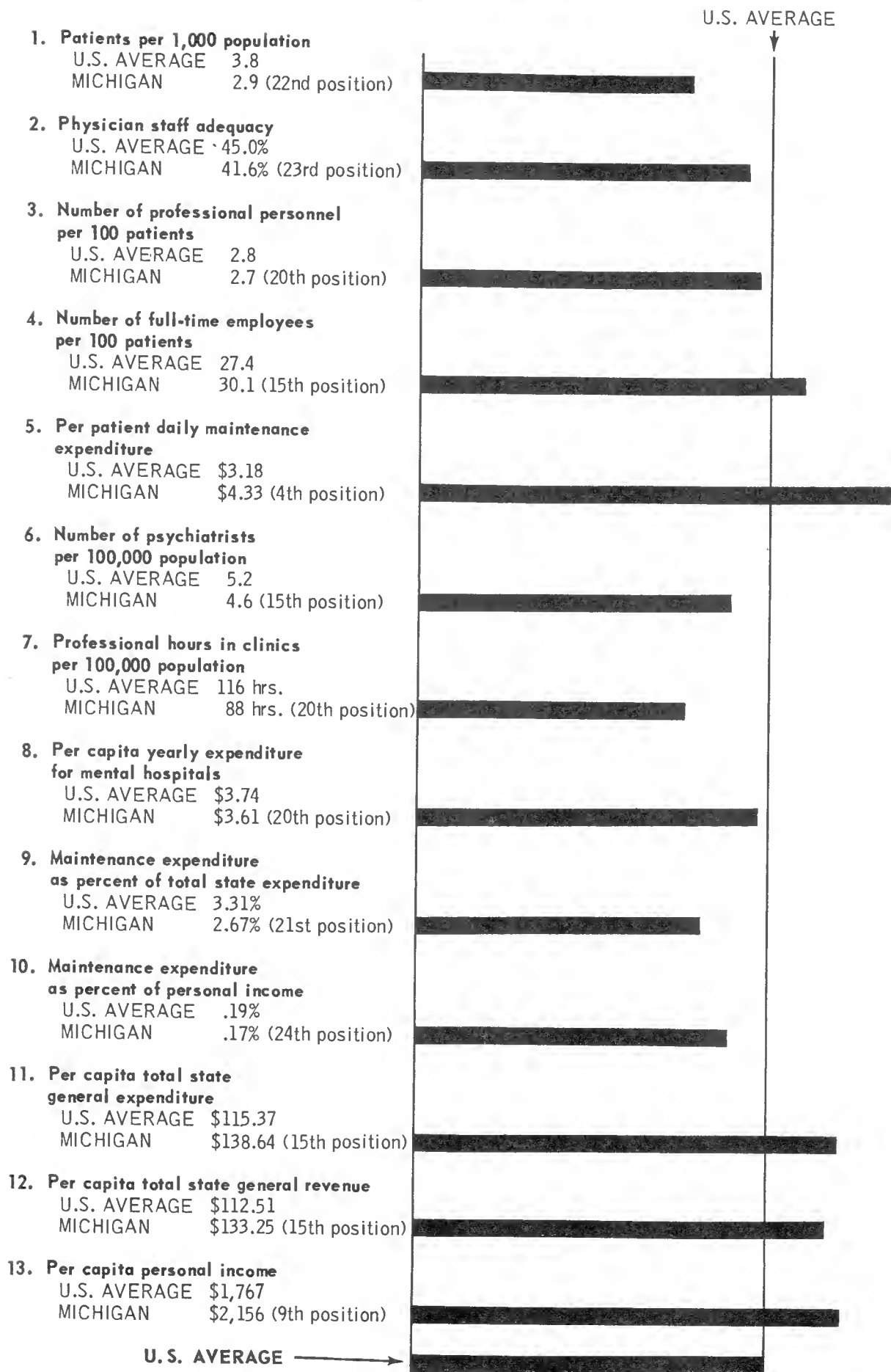
MARYLAND



MASSACHUSETTS

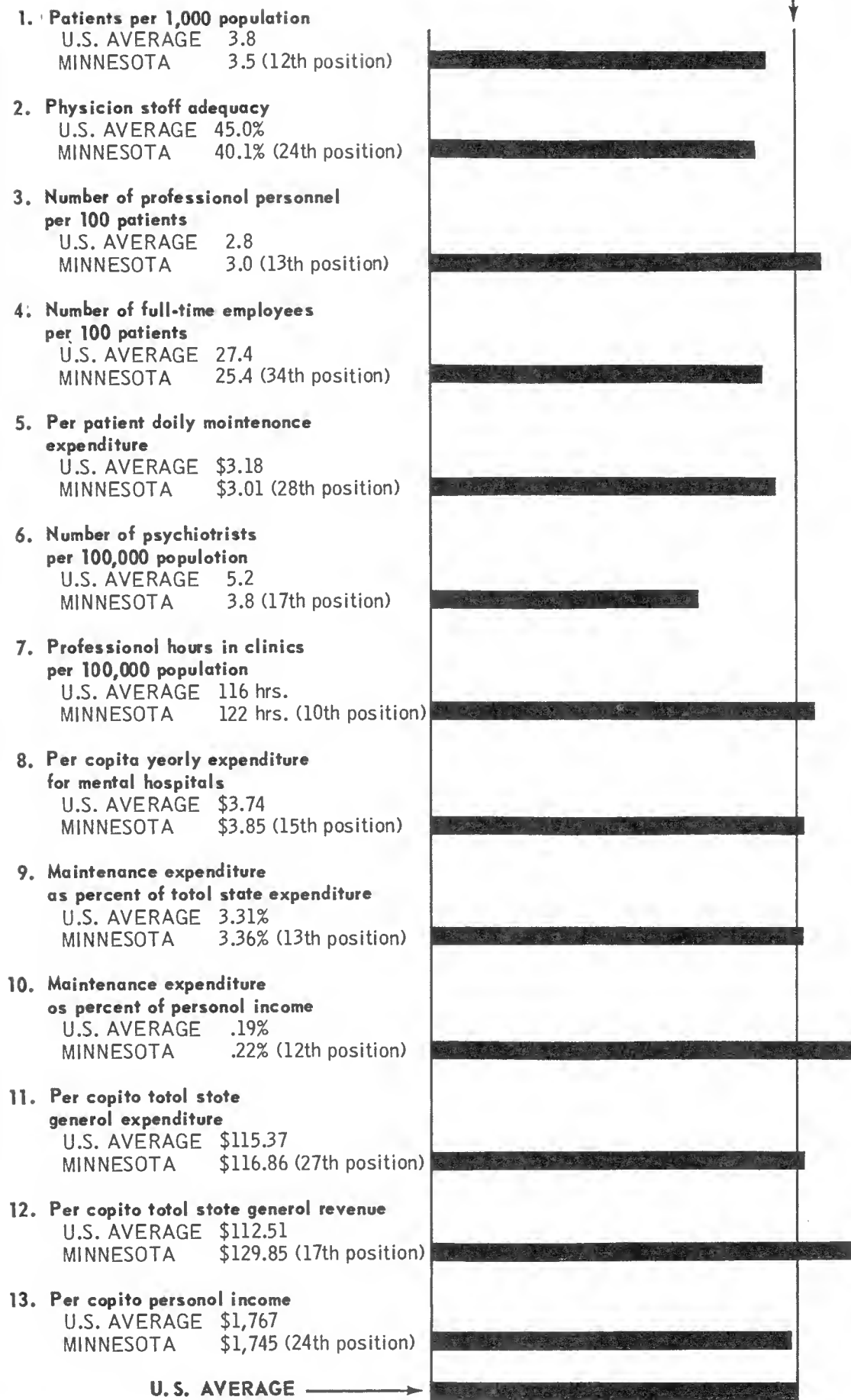


MICHIGAN



MINNESOTA

U.S. AVERAGE

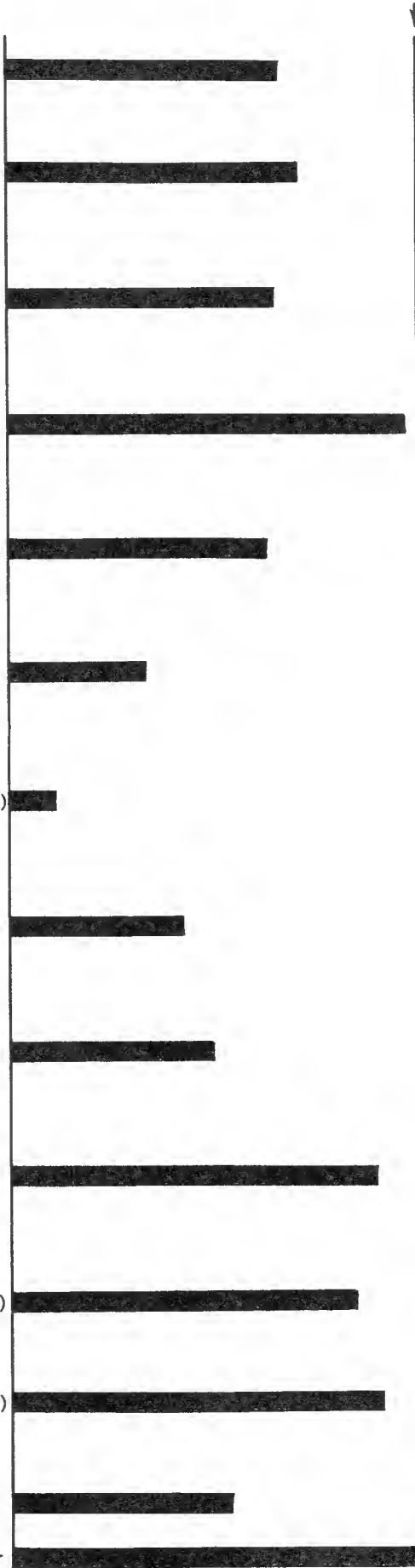


MISSISSIPPI

U.S. AVERAGE

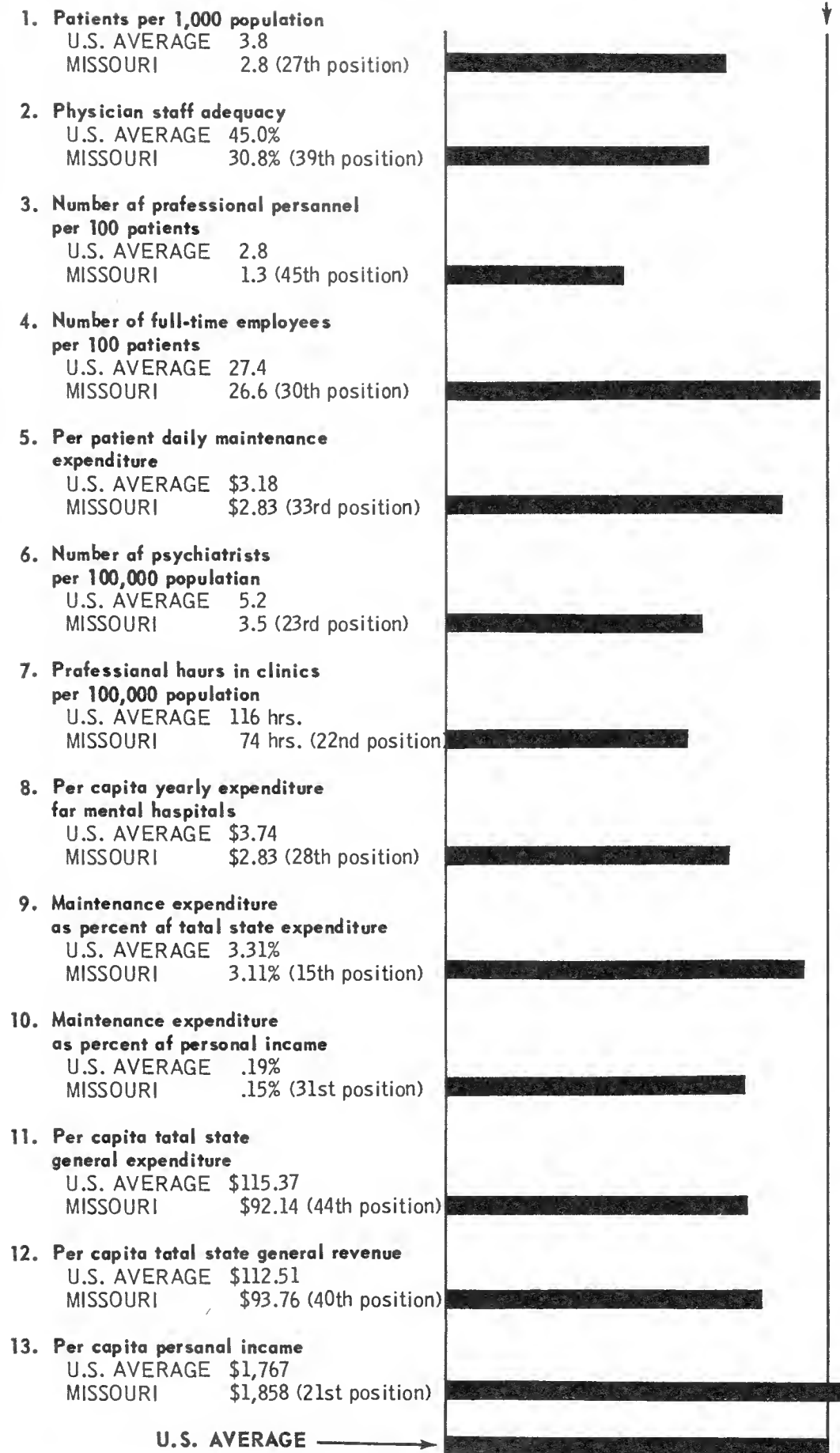
1. **Patients per 1,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.8
MISSISSIPPI 2.5 (34th position)
2. **Physician staff adequacy**
U.S. AVERAGE 45.0%
MISSISSIPPI 31.7% (36th position)
3. **Number of professional personnel per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 2.8
MISSISSIPPI 1.8 (35th position)
4. **Number of full-time employees per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 27.4
MISSISSIPPI 27.0 (27th position)
5. **Per patient daily maintenance expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.18
MISSISSIPPI \$2.04 (46th position)
6. **Number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 5.2
MISSISSIPPI 1.5 (47th position)
7. **Professional hours in clinics per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 116 hrs.
MISSISSIPPI 11 hrs. (44th position)
8. **Per capita yearly expenditure for mental hospitals**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.74
MISSISSIPPI \$1.63 (46th position)
9. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of total state expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.31%
MISSISSIPPI 1.66% (39th position)
10. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE .19%
MISSISSIPPI .17% (25th position)
11. **Per capita total state general expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$115.37
MISSISSIPPI \$97.39 (37th position)
12. **Per capita total state general revenue**
U.S. AVERAGE \$112.51
MISSISSIPPI \$103.29 (34th position)
13. **Per capita personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE \$1,767
MISSISSIPPI \$964 (48th position)

U.S. AVERAGE →



MISSOURI

U.S. AVERAGE



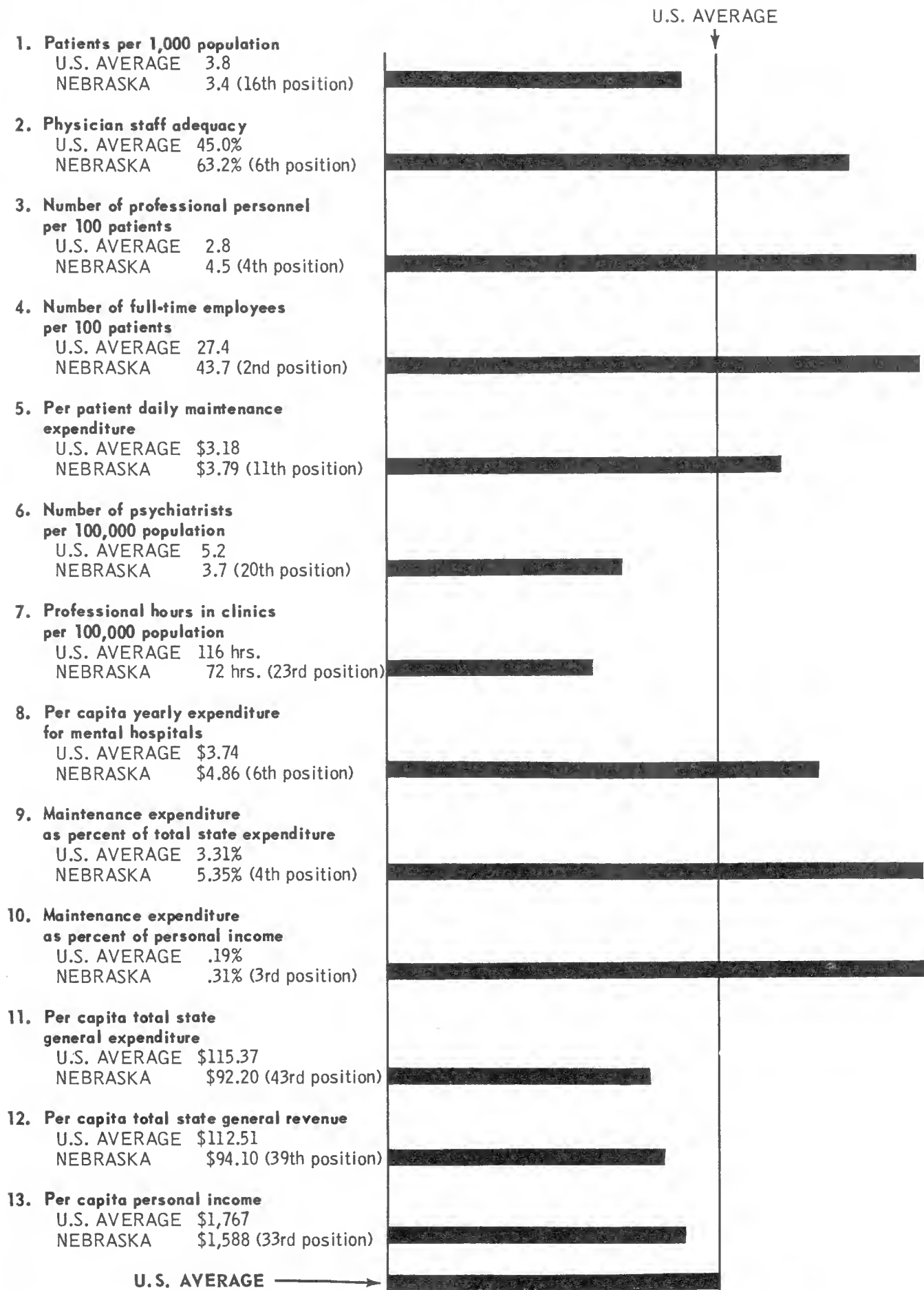
MONTANA

U.S. AVERAGE

1. **Patients per 1,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.8
MONTANA 3.0 (20th position)
2. **Physician staff adequacy**
U.S. AVERAGE 45.0%
MONTANA 34.8% (34th position)
3. **Number of professional personnel per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 2.8
MONTANA 2.1 (32nd position)
4. **Number of full-time employees per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 27.4
MONTANA 27.1 (26th position)
5. **Per patient daily maintenance expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.18
MONTANA \$3.07 (26th position)
6. **Number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 5.2
MONTANA 1.7 (41st position)
7. **Professional hours in clinics per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 116 hrs.
MONTANA 64 hrs. (25th position)
8. **Per capita yearly expenditure for mental hospitals**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.74
MONTANA \$3.93 (12th position)
9. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of total state expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.31%
MONTANA 2.83% (20th position)
10. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE .19%
MONTANA .21% (15th position)
11. **Per capita total state general expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$115.37
MONTANA \$138.74 (14th position)
12. **Per capita total state general revenue**
U.S. AVERAGE \$112.51
MONTANA \$138.69 (12th position)
13. **Per capita personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE \$1,767
MONTANA \$1,862 (20th position)

U.S. AVERAGE

NEBRASKA



NEVADA

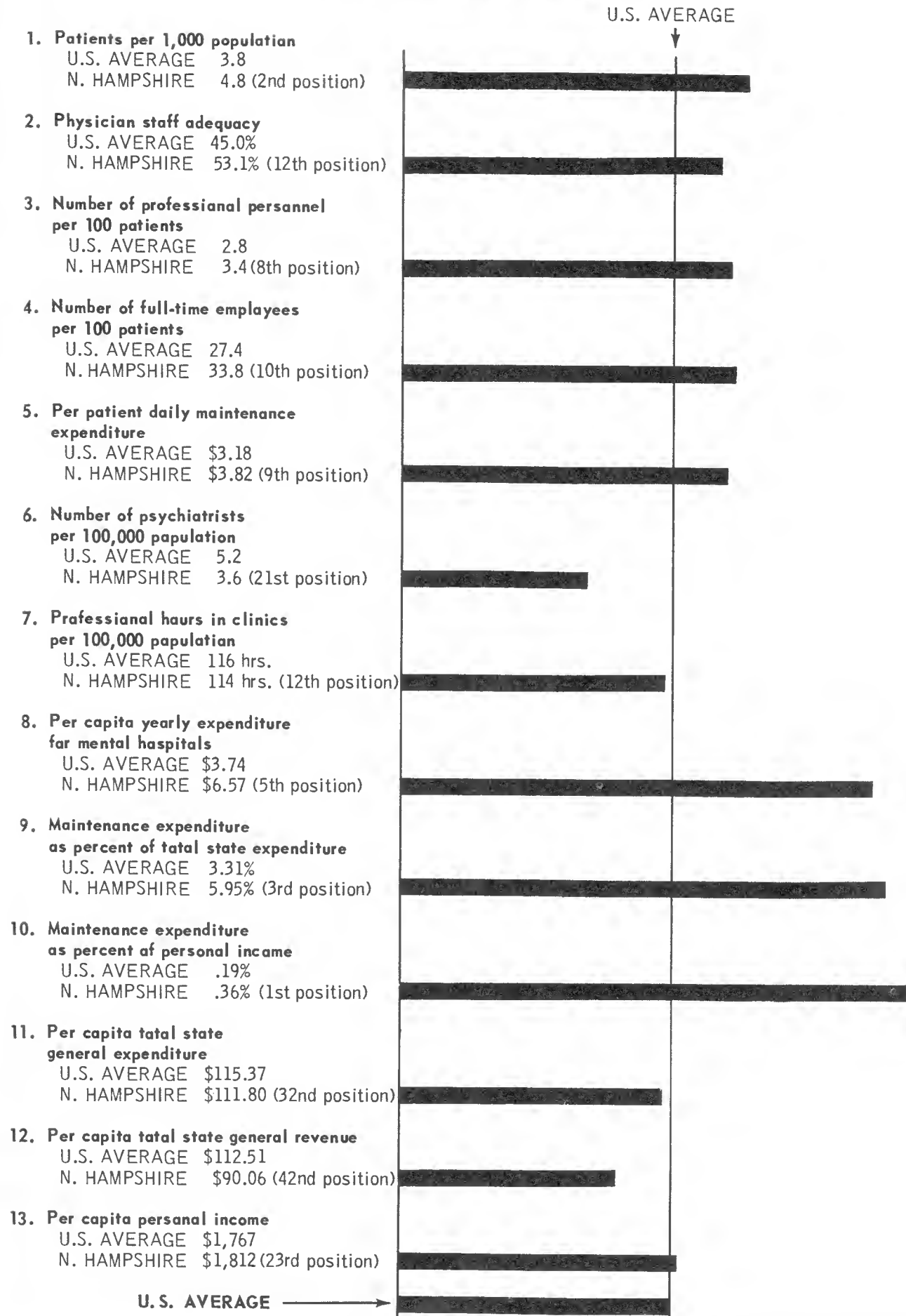
U.S. AVERAGE

1. **Potients per 1,000 papulotion**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.8
NEVADA 1.8 (44th position)
2. **Physicion staff odequacy**
U.S. AVERAGE 45.0%
NEVADA 40.0% (25th position)
3. **Number of professional persannel
per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 2.8
NEVADA 2.2 (29th position)
4. **Number of full-time employees
per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 27.4
NEVADA 20.4 (43rd position)
5. **Per potient doily mointenonce
expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.18
NEVADA \$3.29 (19th position)
6. **Number of psychiatrists
per 100,000 papulotion**
U.S. AVERAGE 5.2
NEVADA 2.0 (38th position)
7. **Professionol hours in clinics
per 100,000 papulotion**
U.S. AVERAGE 116 hrs.
NEVADA 0 hrs.*(48th position)
8. **Per copita yearly expenditure
for mentol haspitols**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.74
NEVADA \$2.87 (27th position)
9. **Maintenance expenditure
os percent of tatol state expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.31%
NEVADA 1.31% (44th position)
10. **Mointenonce expenditure
os percent of personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE .19%
NEVADA .12% (42nd position)
11. **Per copito tatal state
generol expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$115.37
NEVADA \$183.30 (3rd position)
12. **Per copita total stote generol revenue**
U.S. AVERAGE \$112.51
NEVADA \$210.68 (2nd position)
13. **Per capito personal incame**
U.S. AVERAGE \$1,767
NEVADA \$2,413 (5th position)

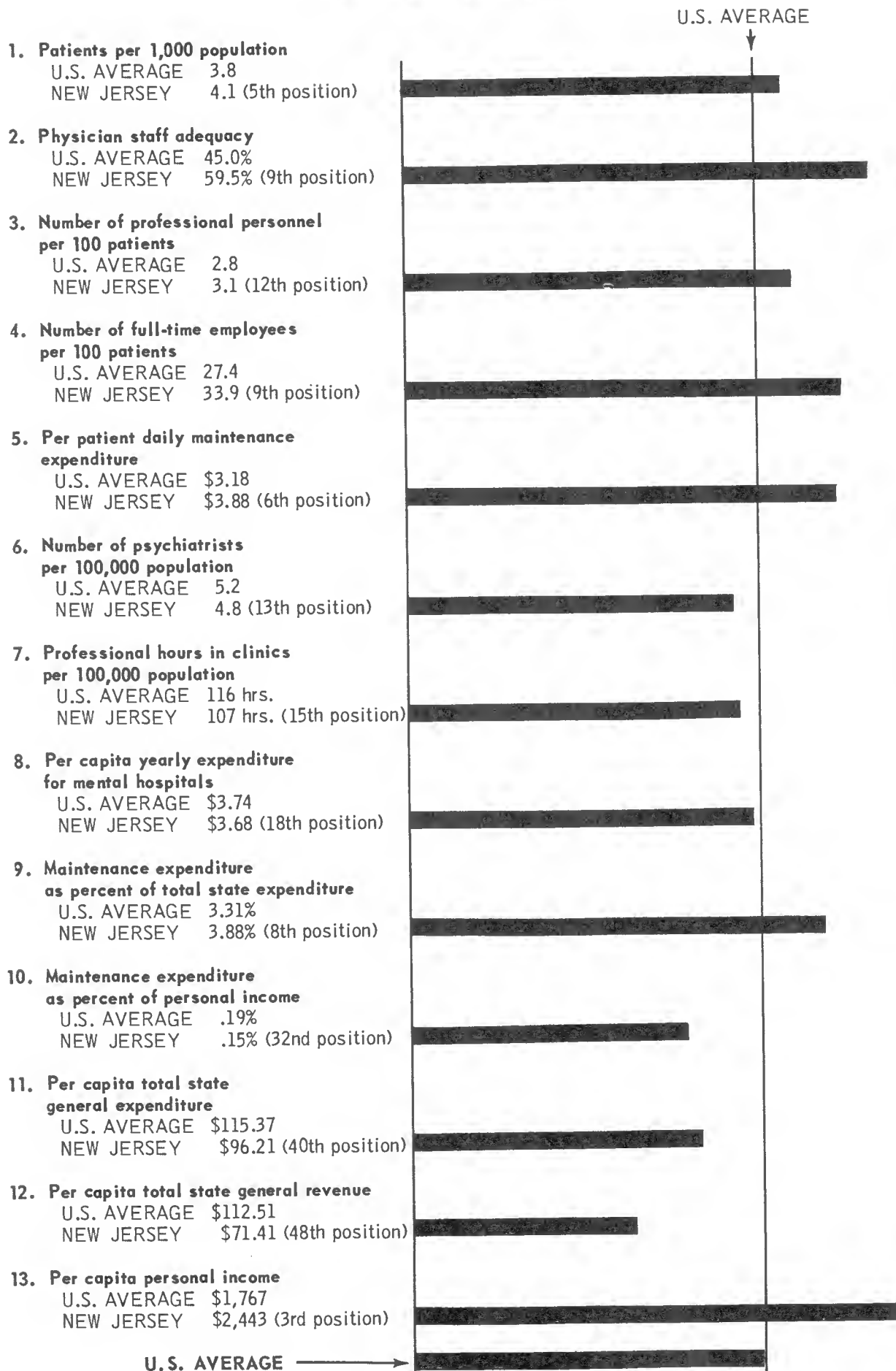
U. S. AVERAGE

*No Clinics in 1955.

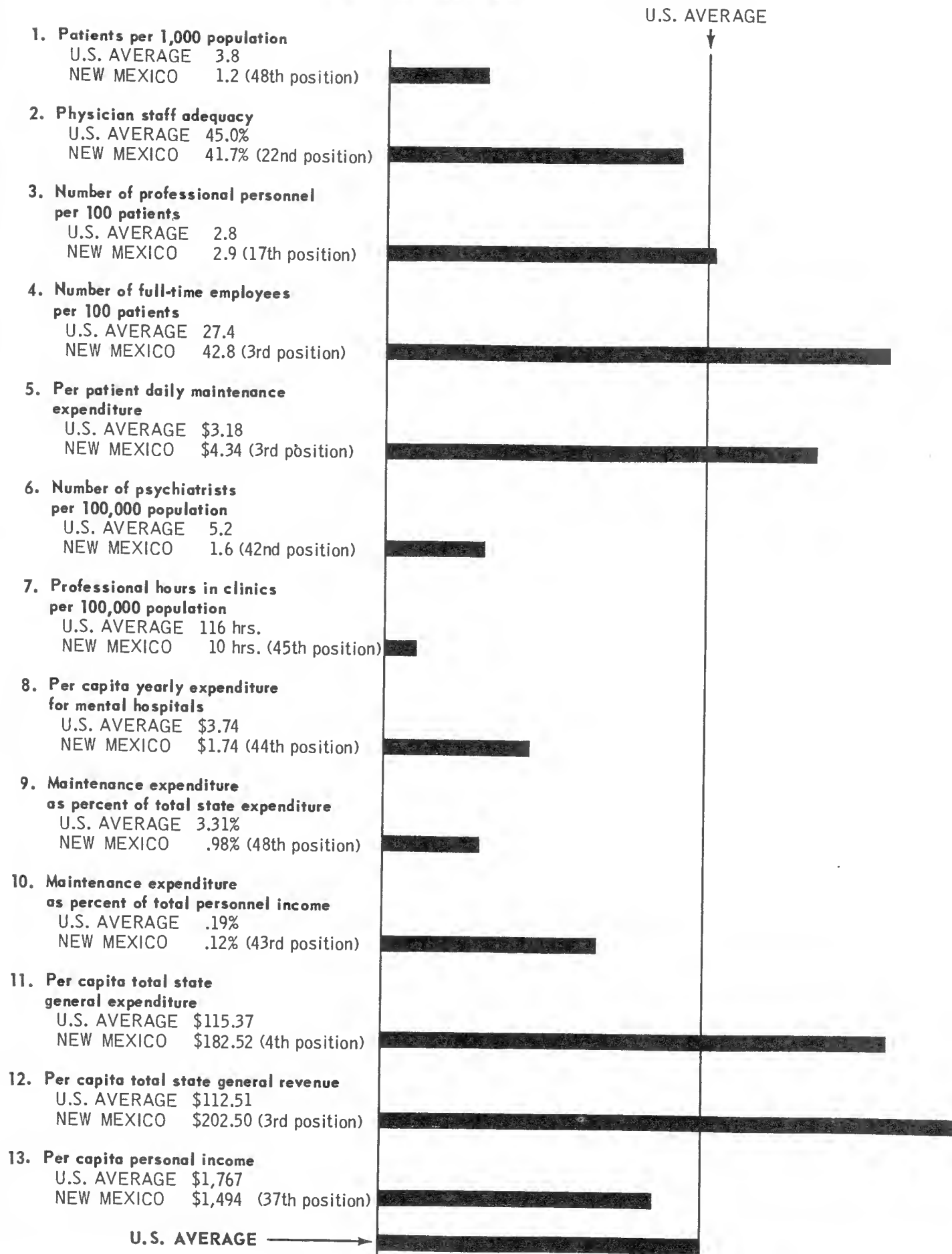
NEW HAMPSHIRE



NEW JERSEY



NEW MEXICO



NEW YORK

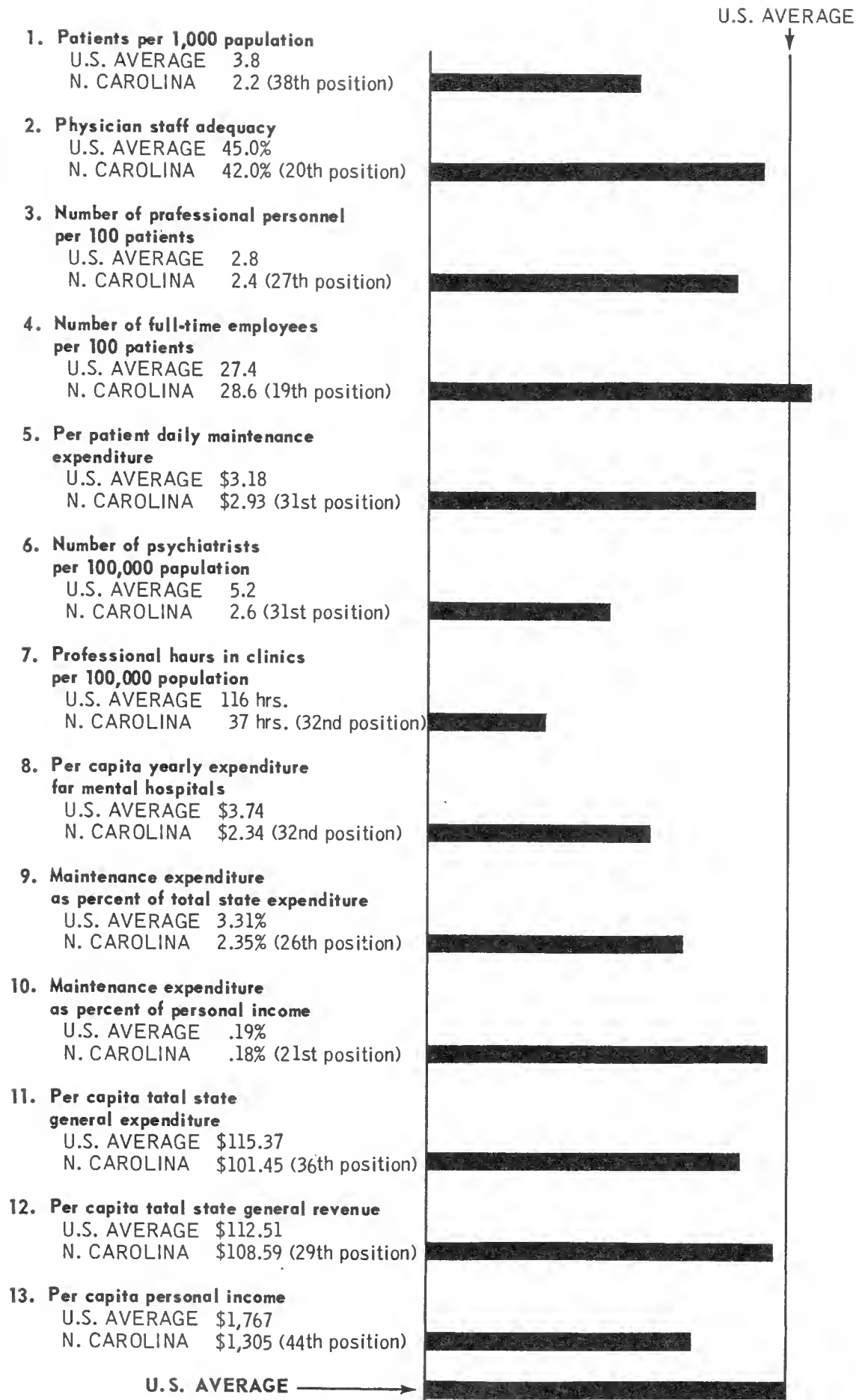
U.S. AVERAGE

1. **Patients per 1,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.8
NEW YORK 6.0 (1st position)
2. **Physician staff adequacy**
U.S. AVERAGE 45.0%
NEW YORK 49.6 (15th position)
3. **Number of professional personnel per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 2.8
NEW YORK 3.2 (9th position)
4. **Number of full-time employees per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 27.4
NEW YORK 26.5 (31st position)
5. **Per patient daily maintenance expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.18
NEW YORK \$3.44 (16th position)
6. **Number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 5.2
NEW YORK 13.2 (1st position)
7. **Professional hours in clinics per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 116 hrs.
NEW YORK 340 hrs. (1st position)
8. **Per capita yearly expenditure for mental hospitals**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.74
NEW YORK \$8.42 (1st position)
9. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of total state expenditure***
U.S. AVERAGE 3.31%
NEW YORK 7.80% (1st position)
10. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE .19%
NEW YORK .35% (2nd position)
11. **Per capita total state general expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$115.37
NEW YORK \$109.20 (34th position)
12. **Per capita total state general revenue**
U.S. AVERAGE \$112.51
NEW YORK \$105.07 (33rd position)
13. **Per capita personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE \$1,767
NEW YORK \$2,395 (6th position)

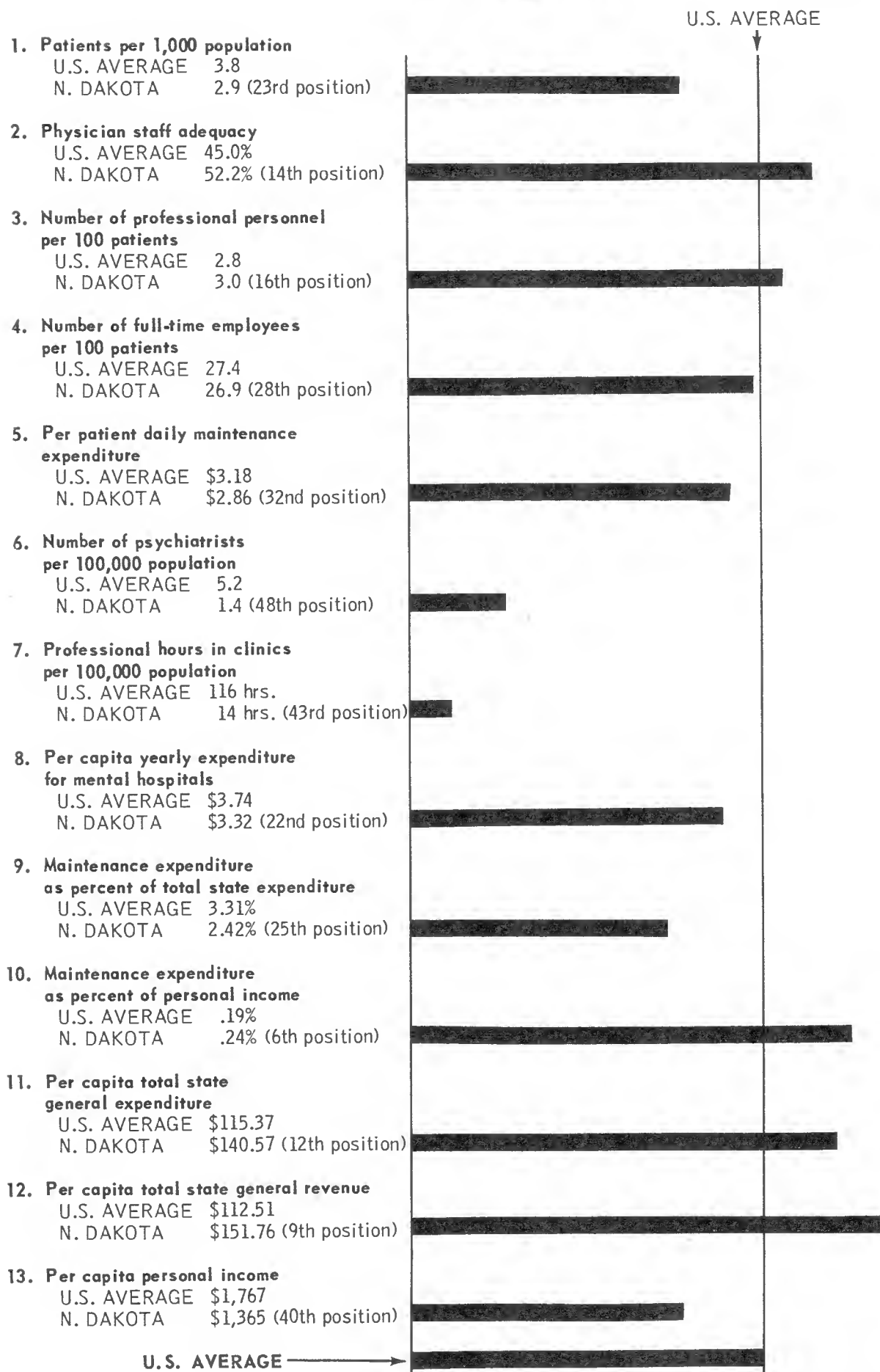
U.S. AVERAGE →

*Approximately 1/3 of State Purposes Budget is spent on mental hospitals. TOTAL state expenditures include funds distributed to local governmental units.

NORTH CAROLINA

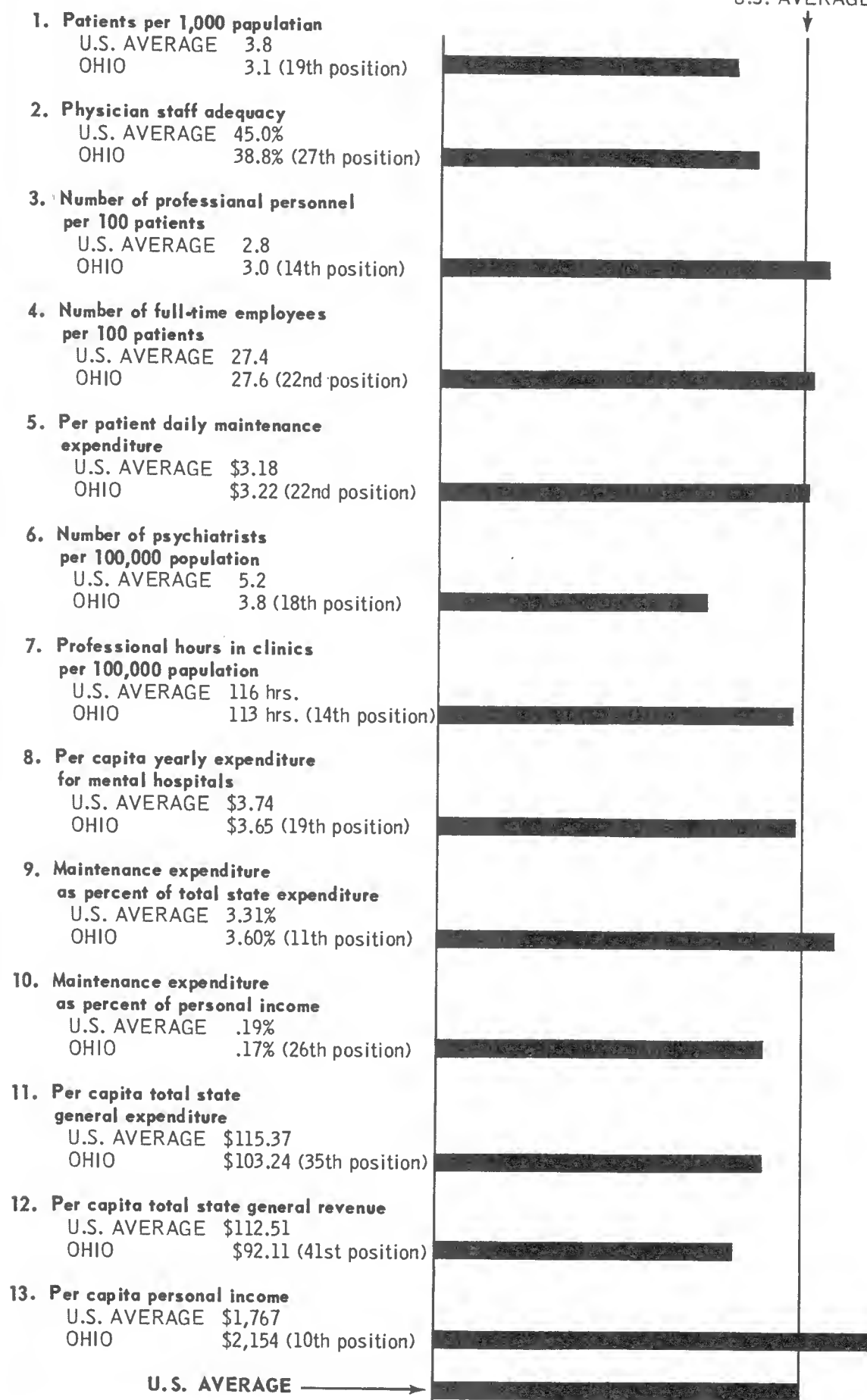


NORTH DAKOTA



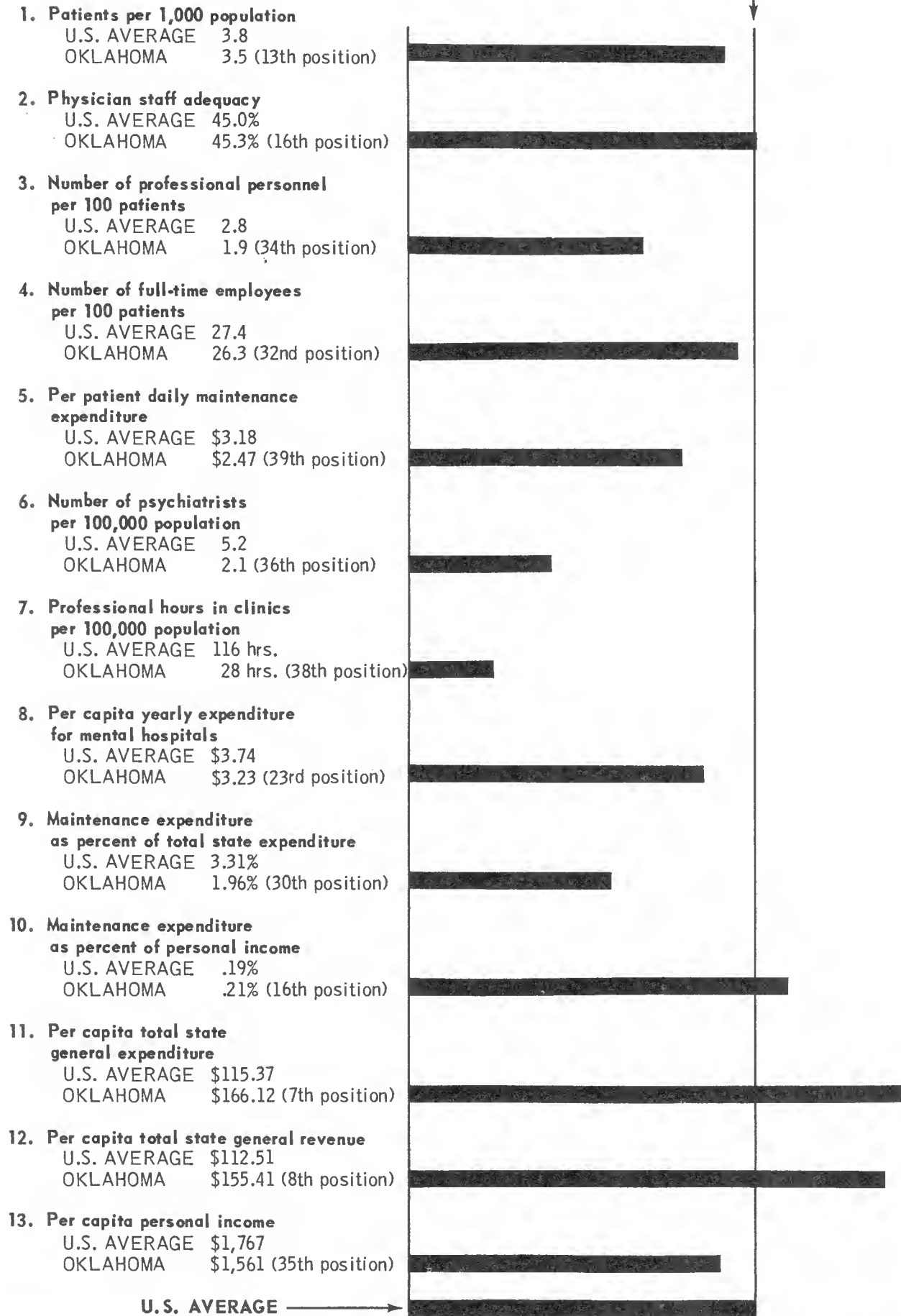
OHIO

U.S. AVERAGE

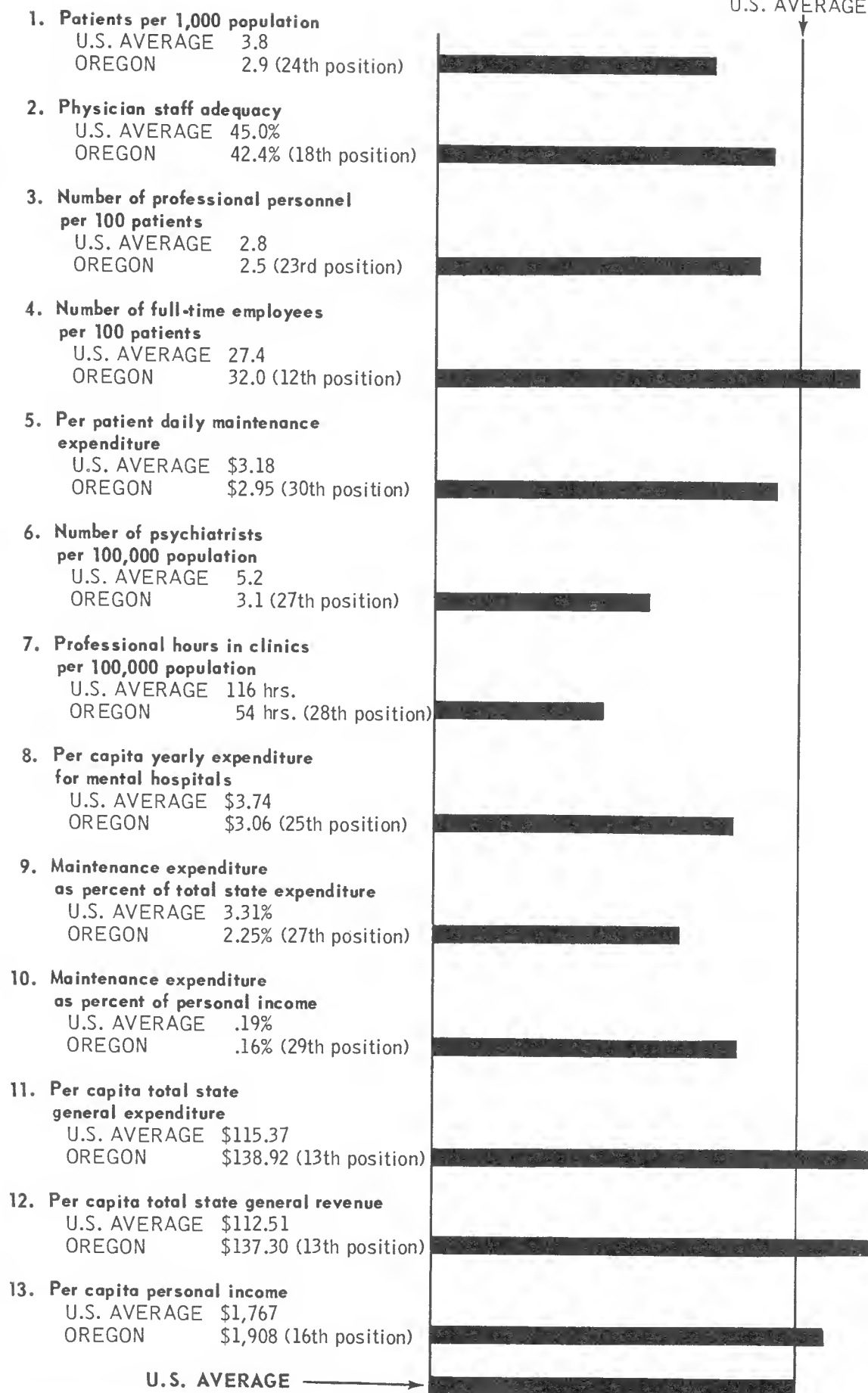


OKLAHOMA

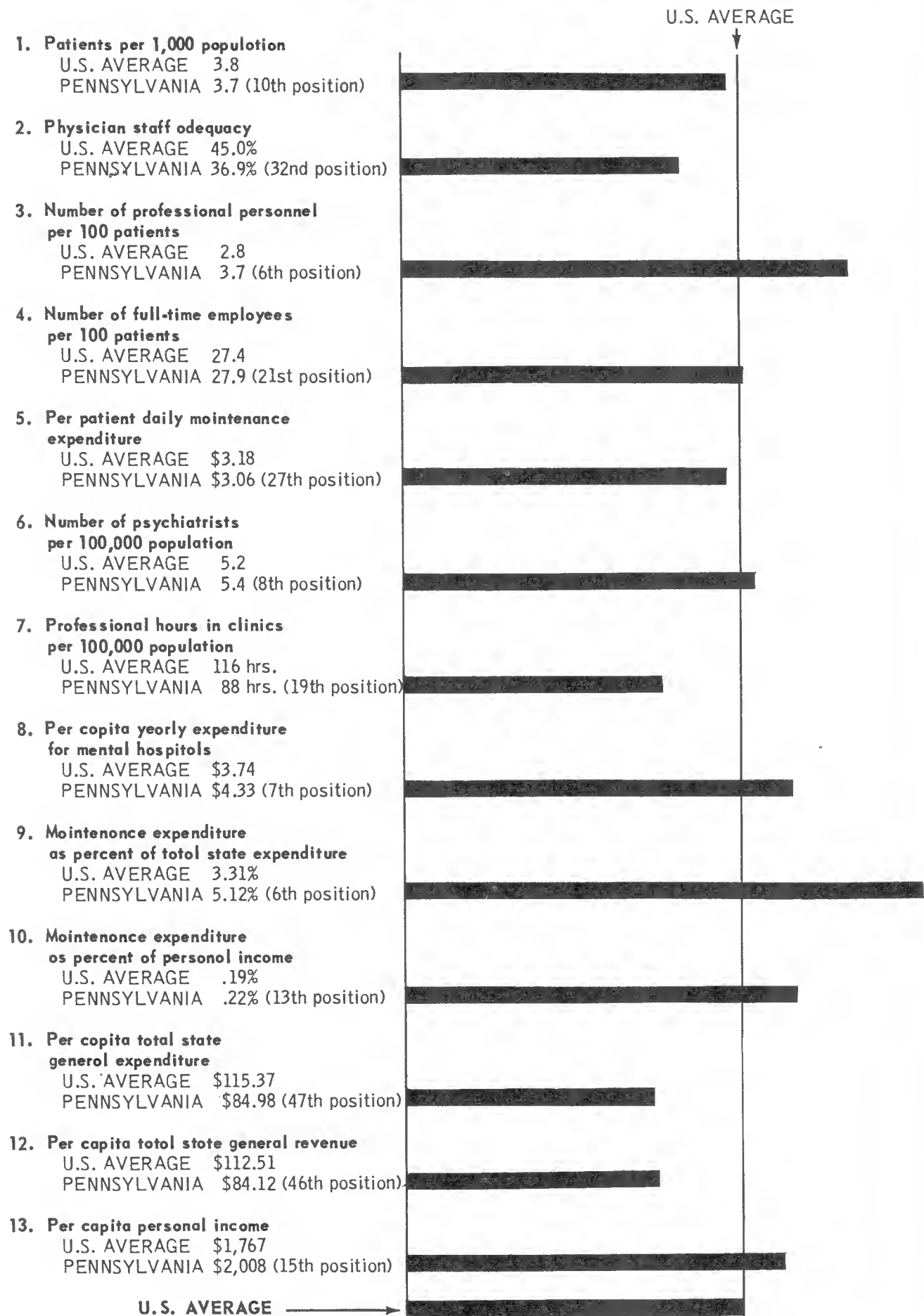
U.S. AVERAGE



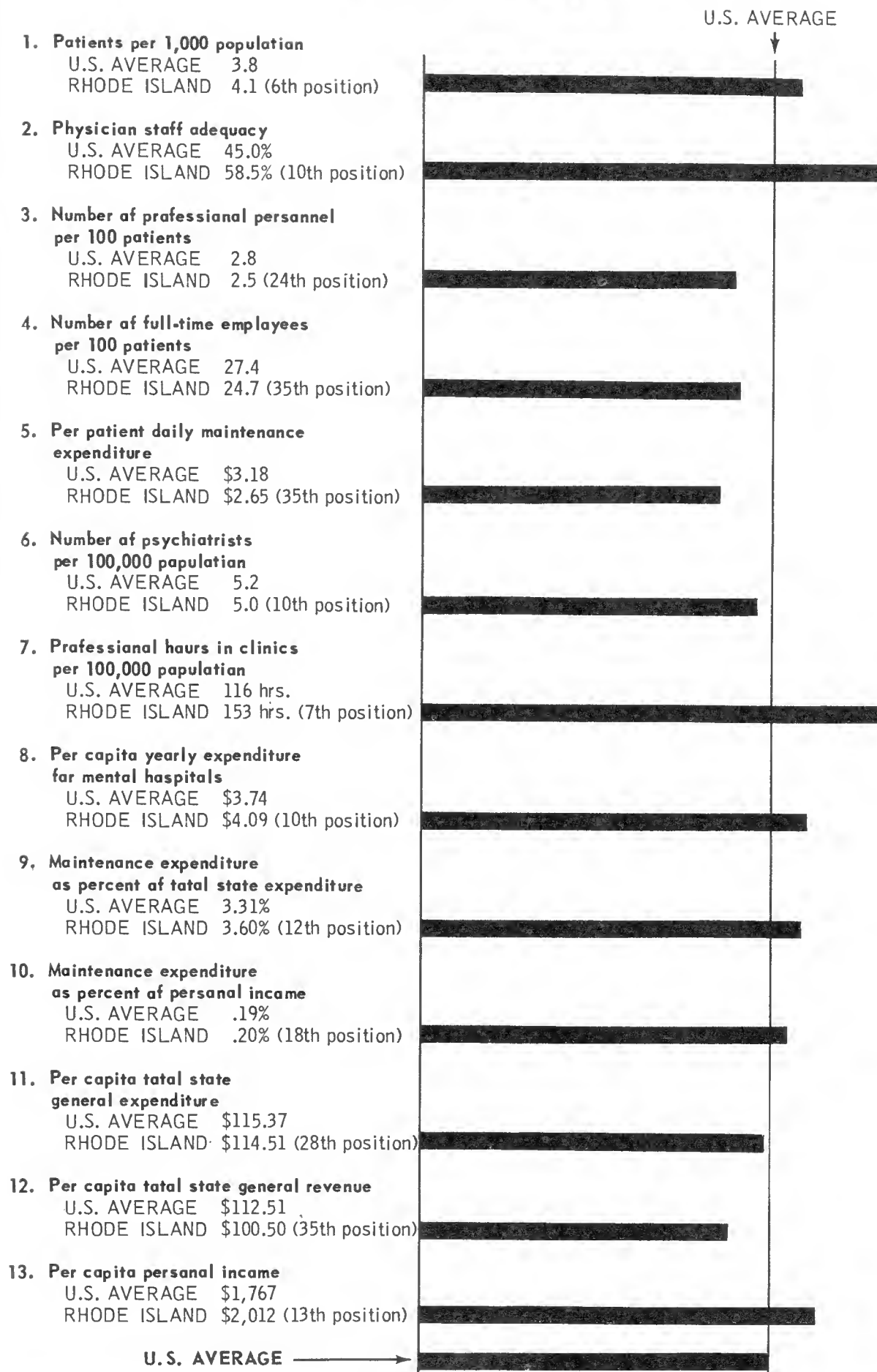
OREGON



PENNSYLVANIA

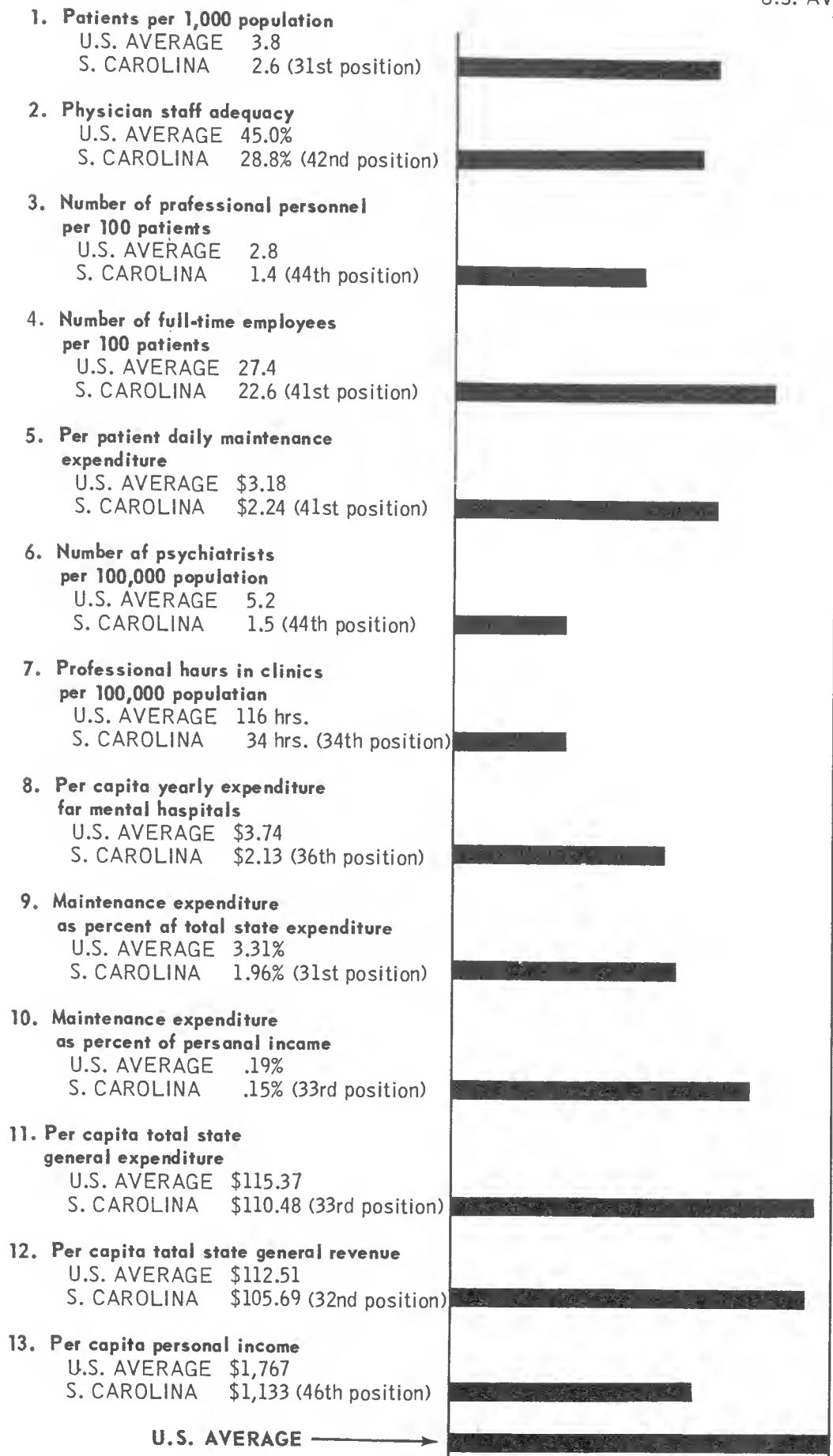


RHODE ISLAND

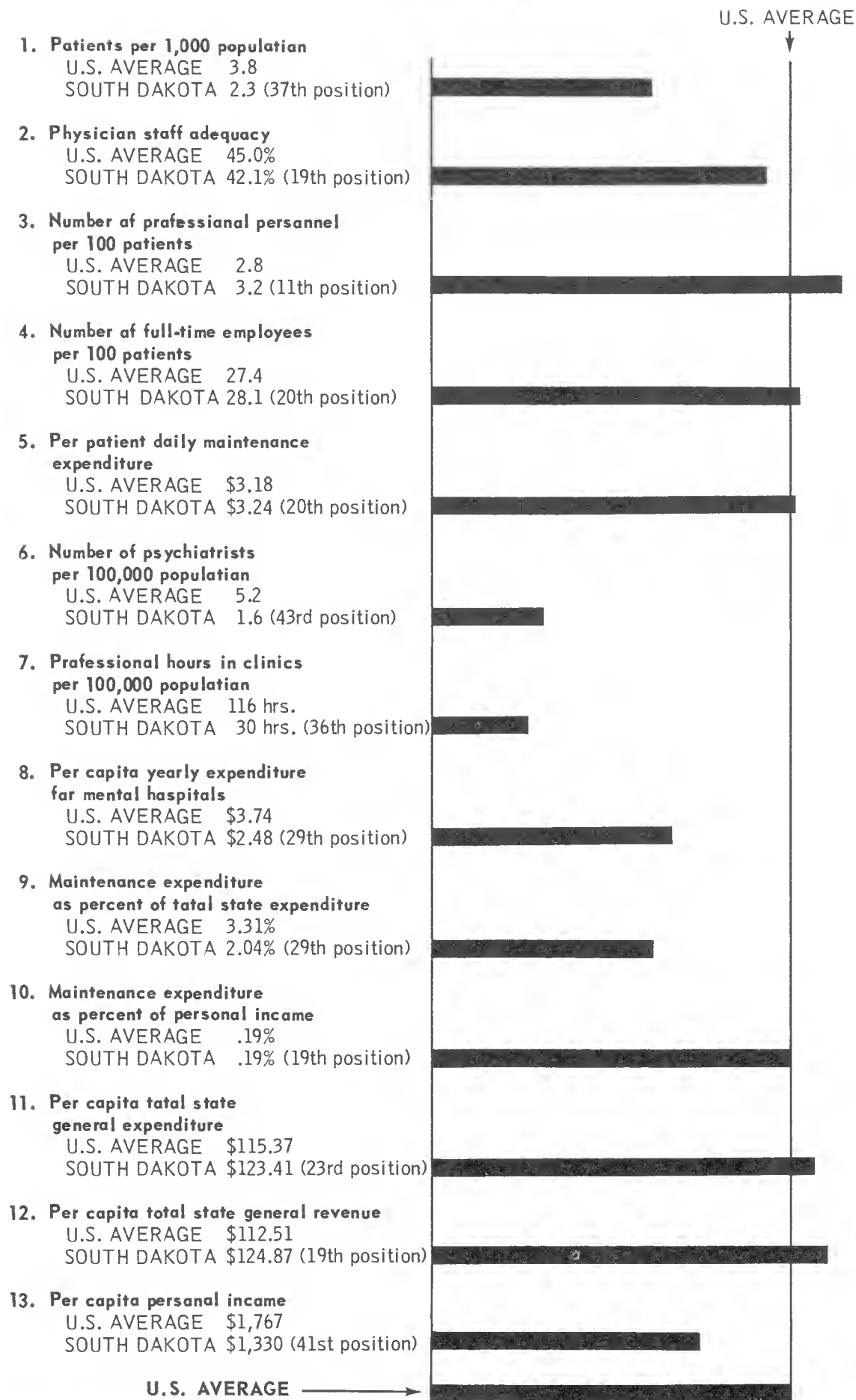


SOUTH CAROLINA

U.S. AVERAGE

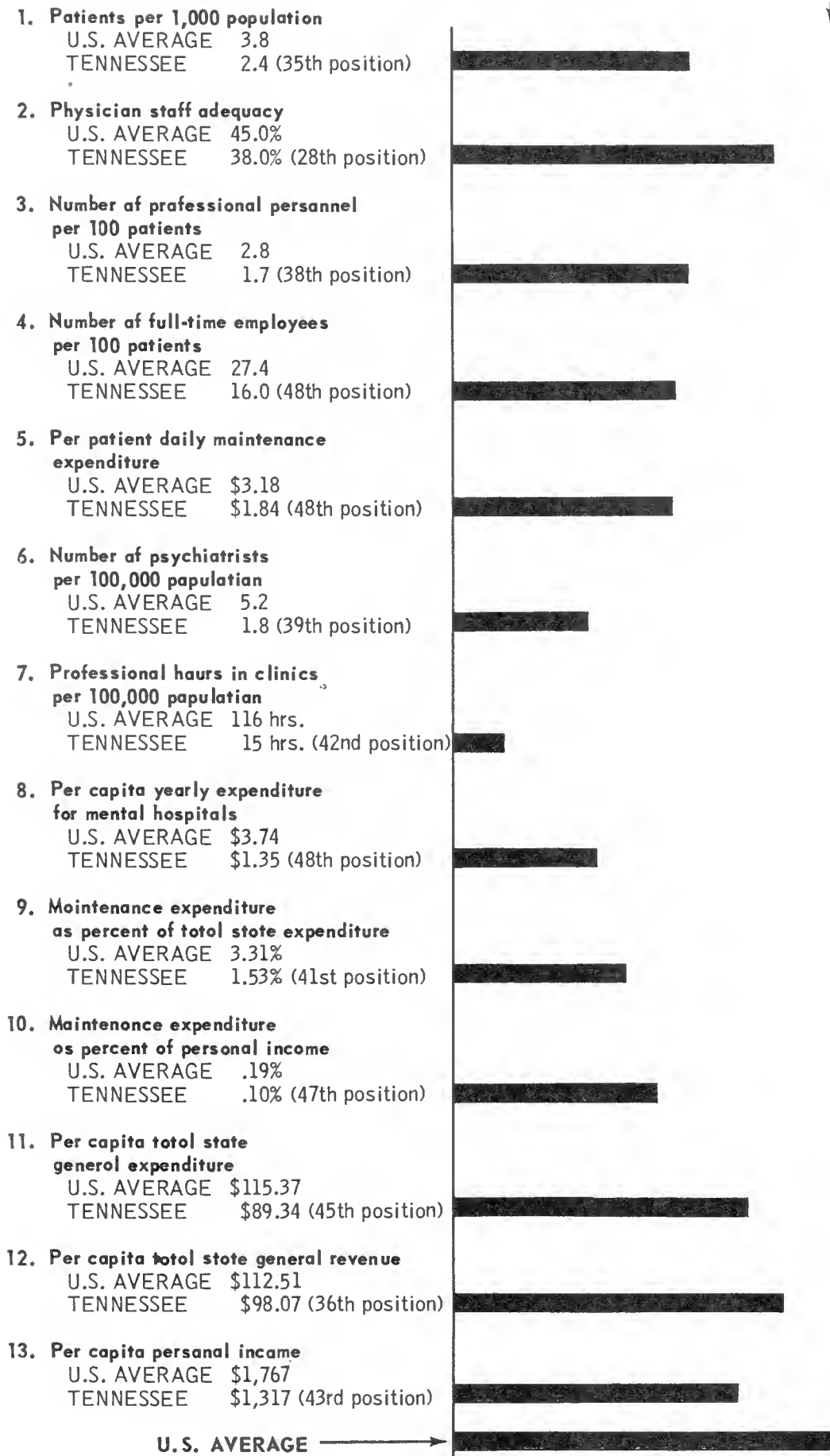


SOUTH DAKOTA



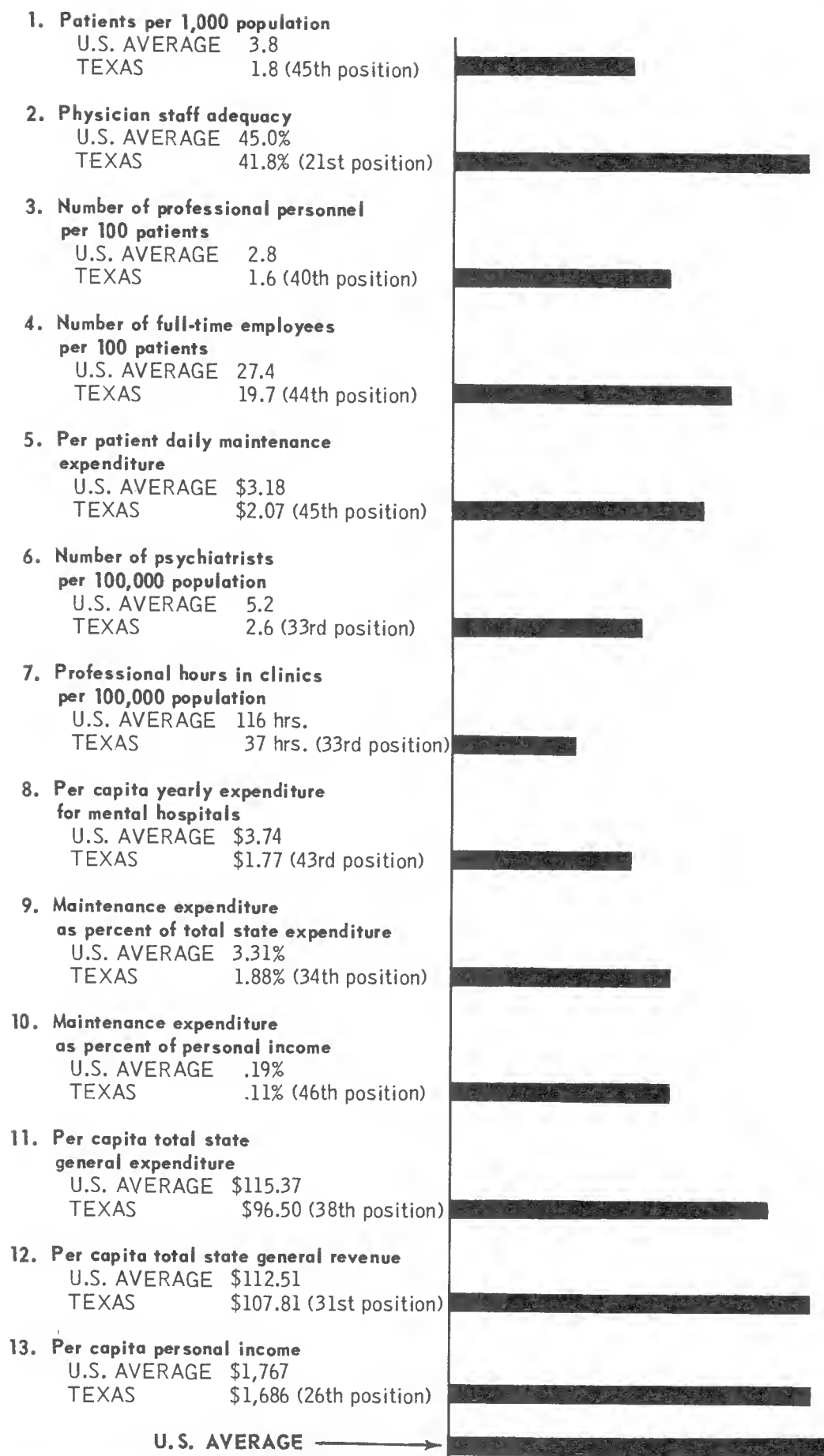
TENNESSEE

U.S. AVERAGE



TEXAS

U.S. AVERAGE



UTAH

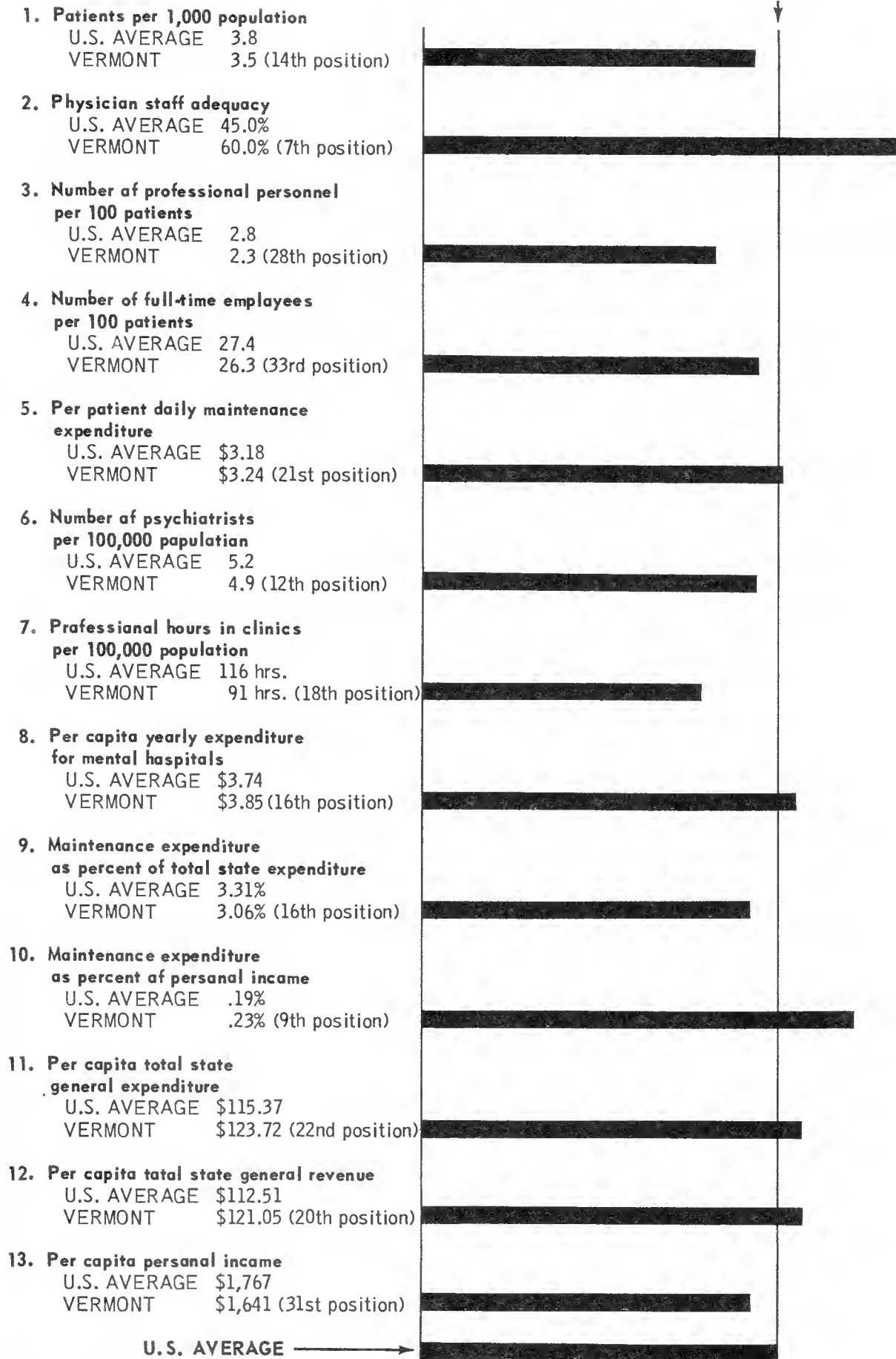
U.S. AVERAGE

1. **Patients per 1,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.8
UTAH 1.6 (47th position)
2. **Physician staff adequacy**
U.S. AVERAGE 45.0%
UTAH 31.3% (28th position)
3. **Number of professional personnel per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 2.8
UTAH 2.1 (30th position)
4. **Number of full-time employees per 100 patients**
U.S. AVERAGE 27.4
UTAH 33.0 (11th position)
5. **Per patient daily maintenance expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.18
UTAH \$2.43 (40th position)
6. **Number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 5.2
UTAH 4.8 (14th position)
7. **Professional hours in clinics per 100,000 population**
U.S. AVERAGE 116 hrs.
UTAH 130 hrs. (8th position)
8. **Per capita yearly expenditure for mental hospitals**
U.S. AVERAGE \$3.74
UTAH \$1.97 (40th position)
9. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of total state expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE 3.31%
UTAH 1.55% (40th position)
10. **Maintenance expenditure as percent of personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE .19%
UTAH .12% (44th position)
11. **Per capita total state general expenditure**
U.S. AVERAGE \$115.37
UTAH \$129.08 (19th position)
12. **Per capita total state general revenue**
U.S. AVERAGE \$112.51
UTAH \$130.23 (16th position)
13. **Per capita personal income**
U.S. AVERAGE \$1,767
UTAH \$1,633 (32nd position)

U.S. AVERAGE

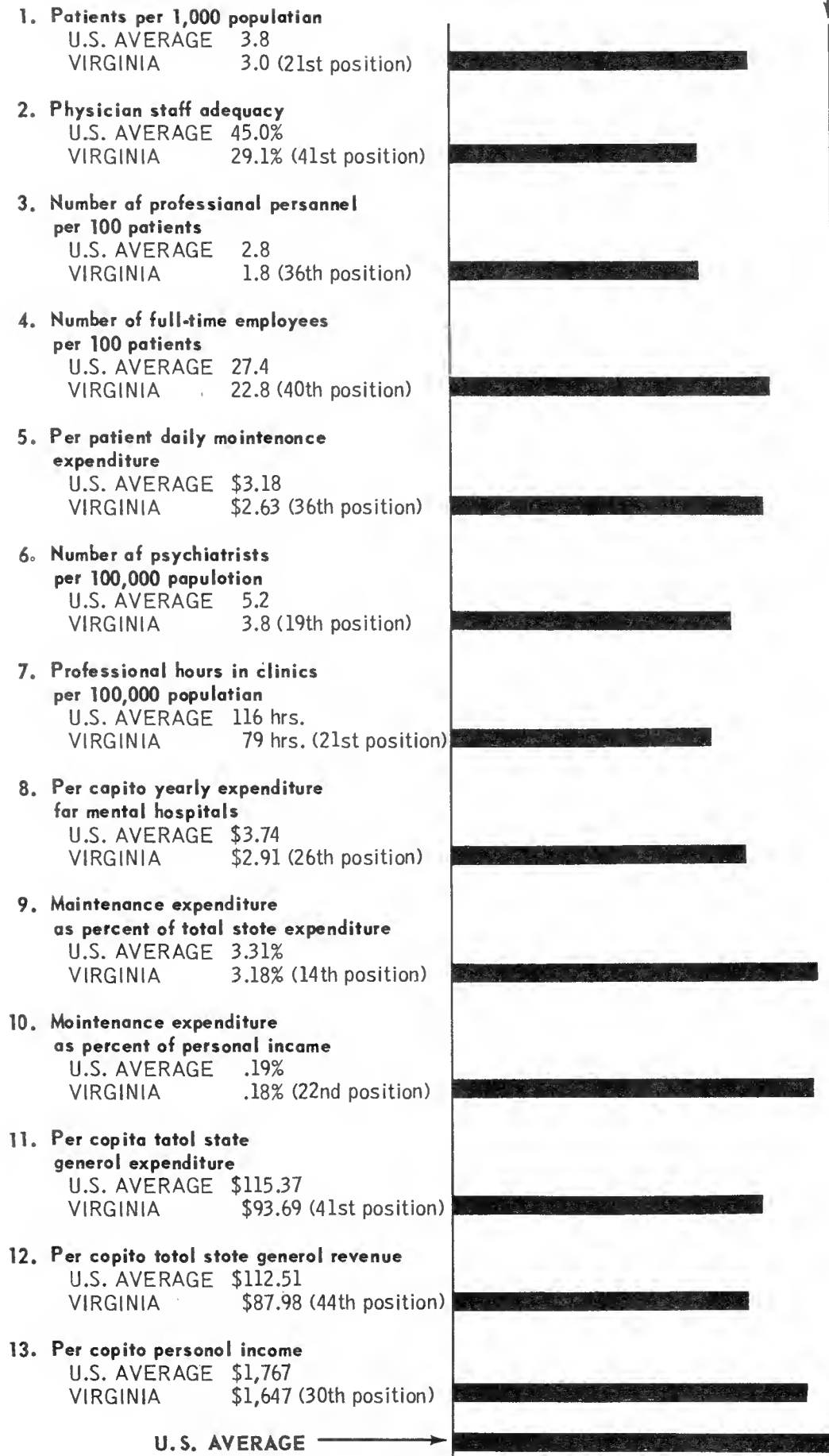
VERMONT

U.S. AVERAGE



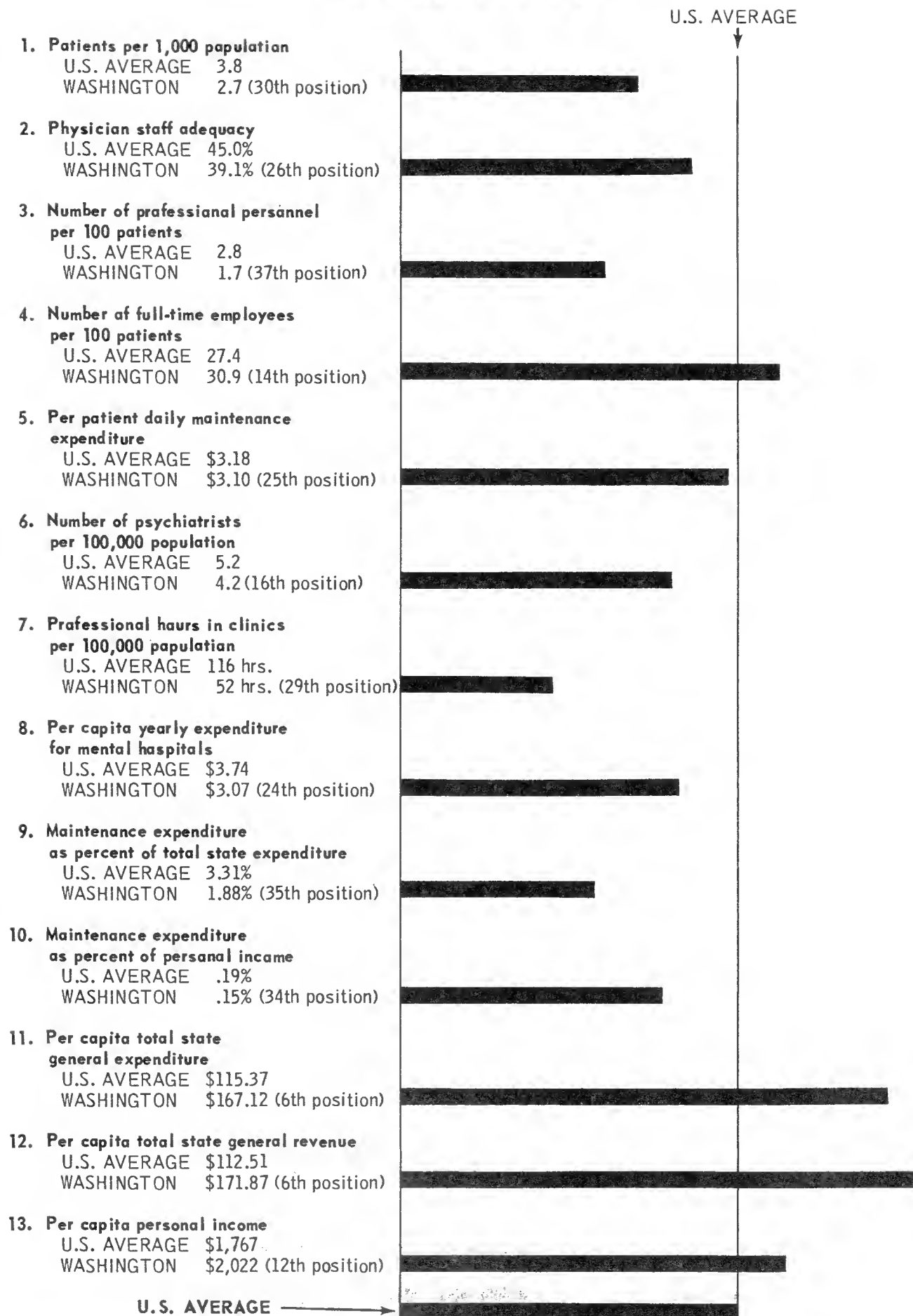
VIRGINIA

U.S. AVERAGE



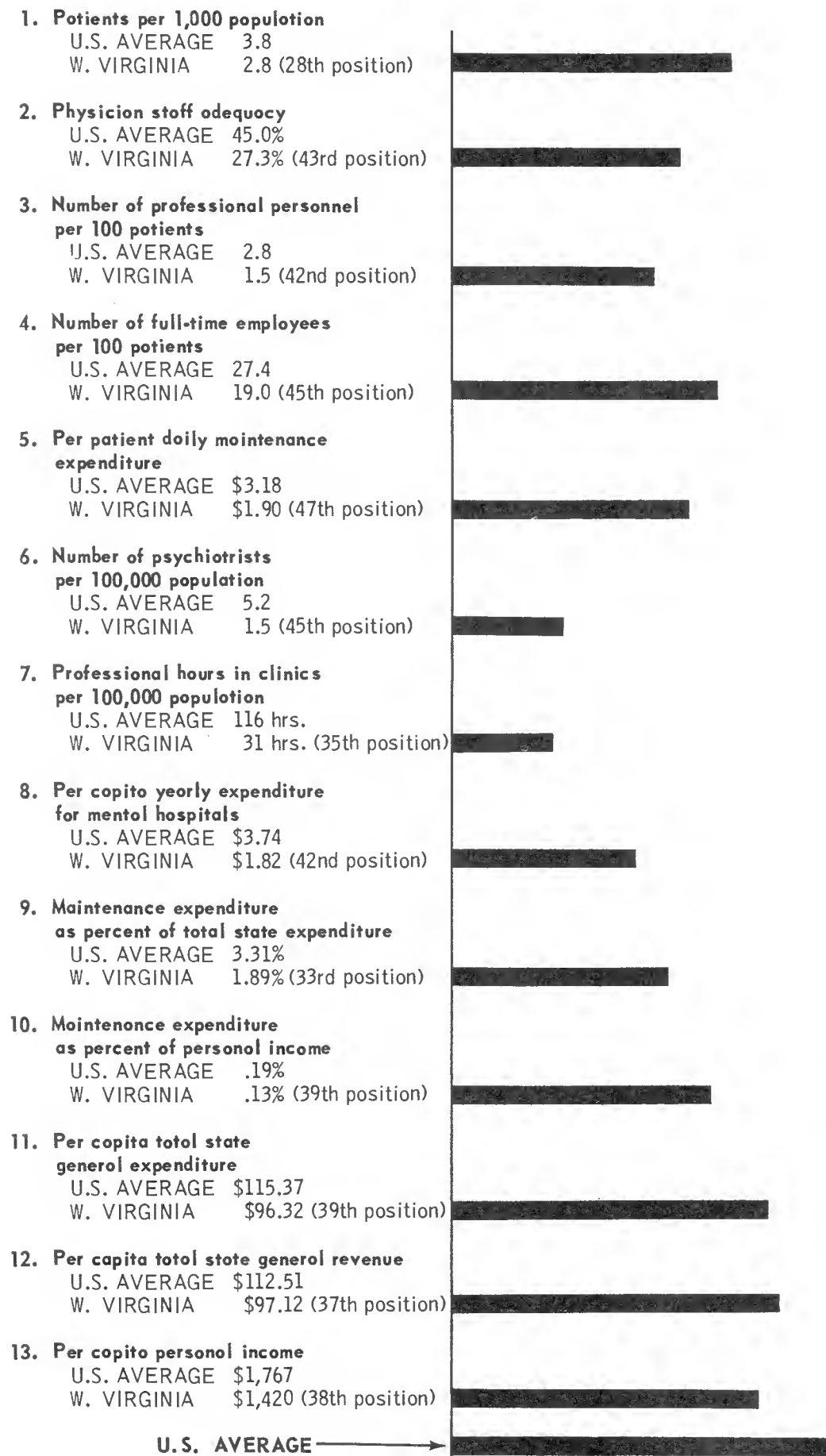
U.S. AVERAGE

WASHINGTON



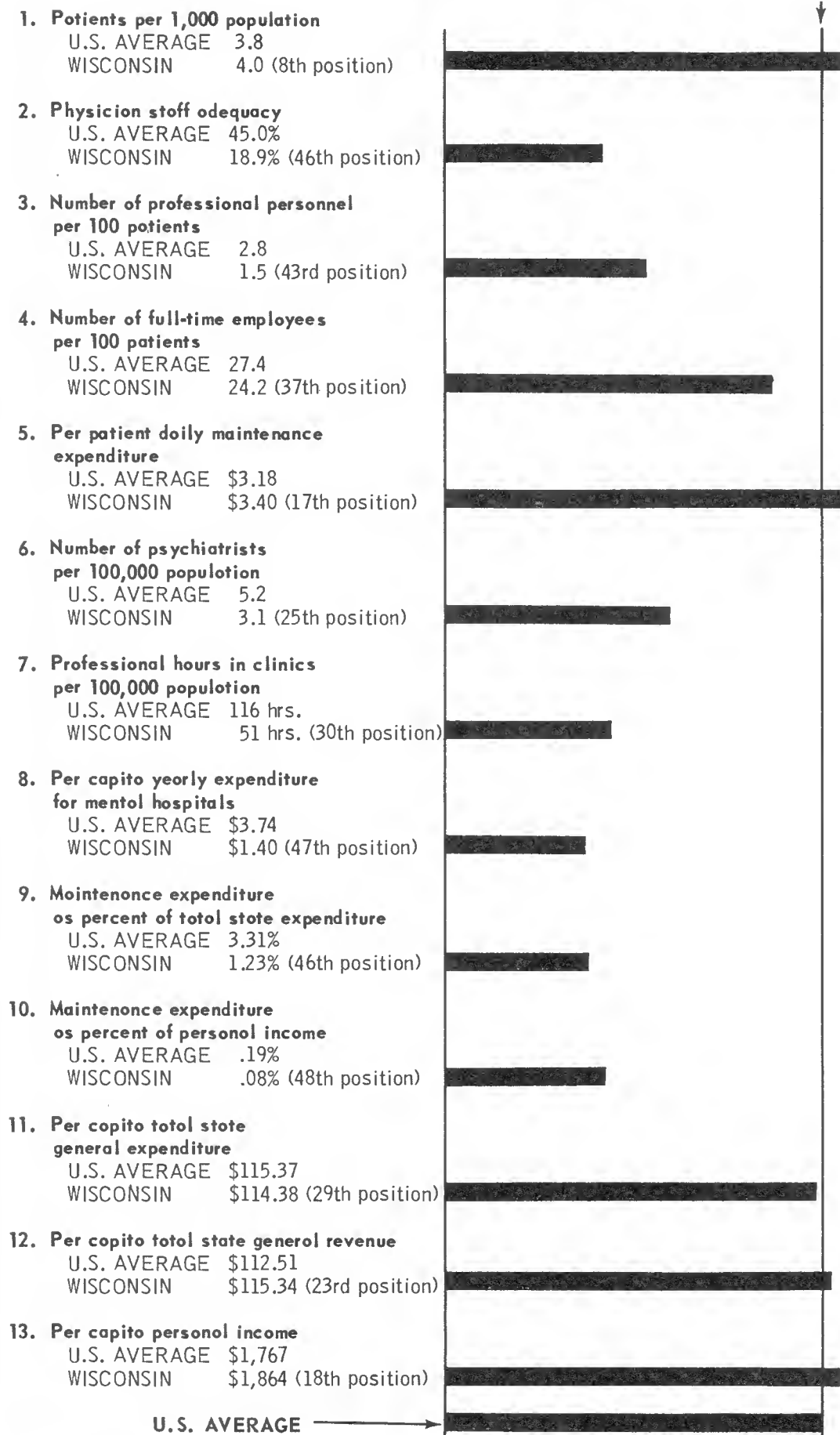
WEST VIRGINIA

U.S. AVERAGE



WISCONSIN*

U.S. AVERAGE

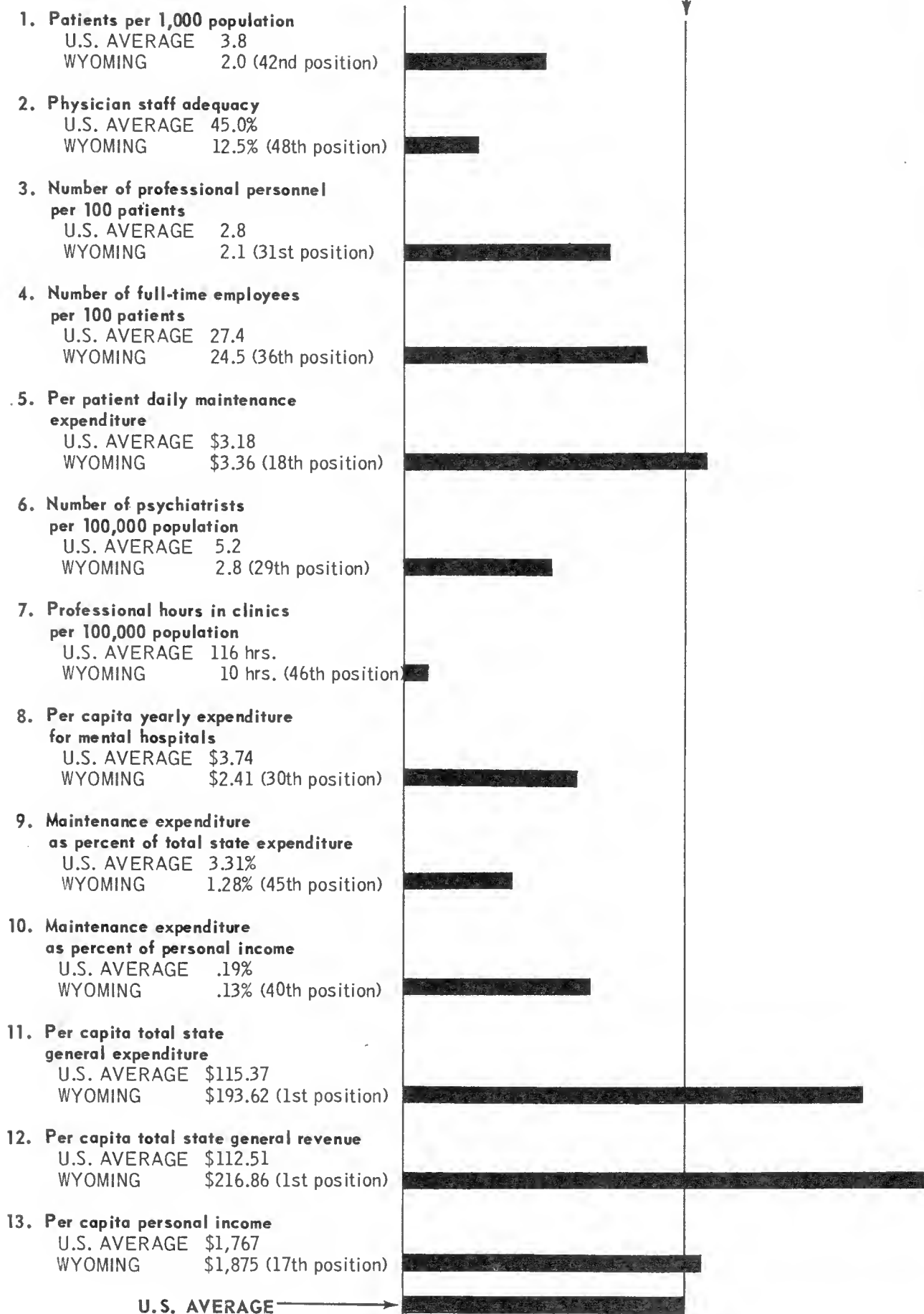


U.S. AVERAGE

*Most of Wisconsin's mental patients are cared for in county hospitals.

WYOMING

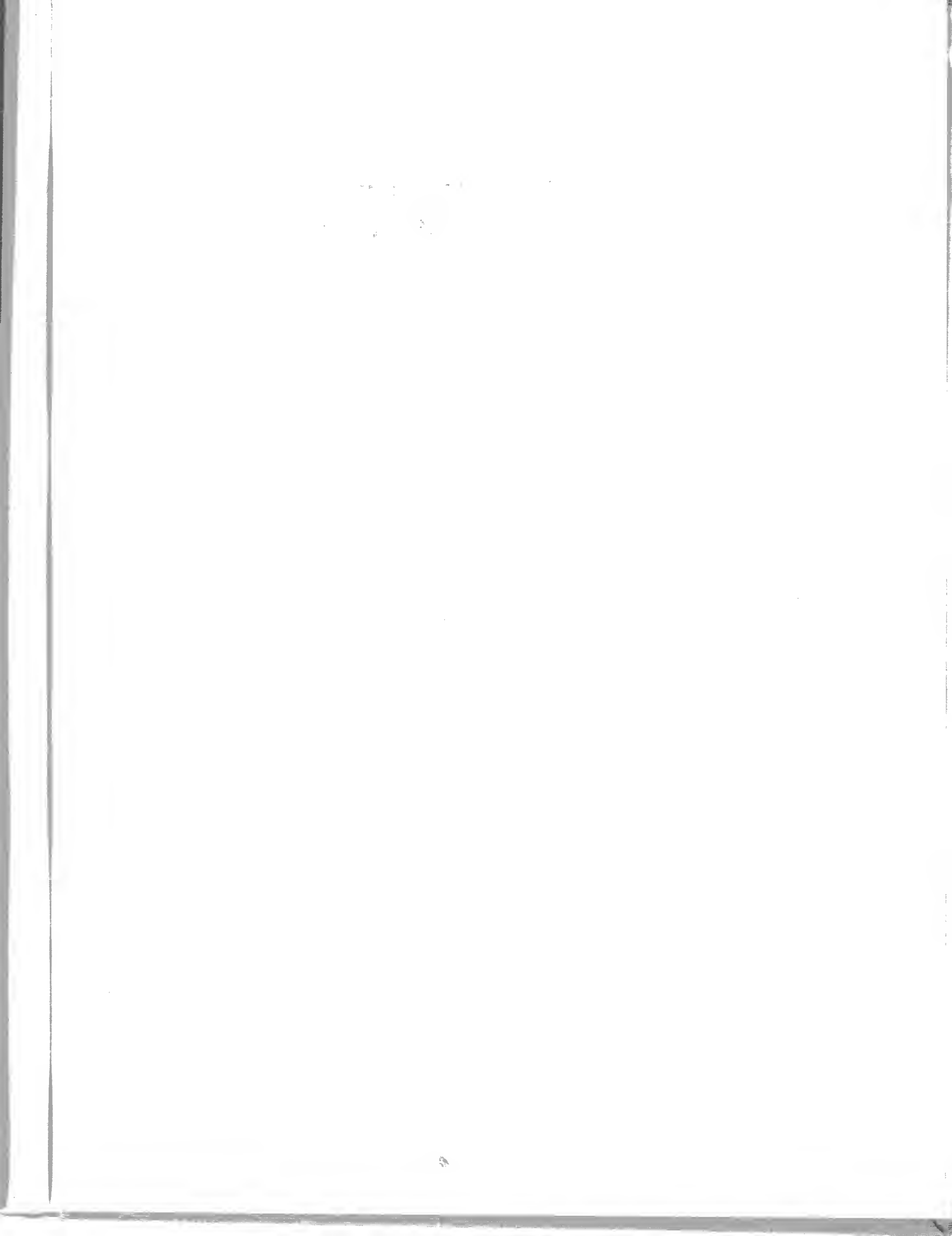
U.S. AVERAGE



NOTES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Thirteen Indices; An Aid in Reviewing State Mental Health And Hospital Programs Amer. Psychiatric Assoc.